

Cornelius Rufus Nelson
25 Bouverie Street
Fleet Street

THE
Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XX.—NEW SERIES, No. 768.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

THE CENSUS BILL.

At a MEETING of the CENSUS BILL AMENDMENT COMMITTEE, held at FENDALL'S HOTEL, July 13, 1860, it was resolved,—

"1. That this Committee most heartily congratulate the friends of religious liberty on the decisive defeat of the attempt to institute an inquiry into the religious profession of the entire population of the country. That they present their warmest thanks to EDWARD BAINES, Esq., M.P., for his valuable services as leader of the opposition in the House of Commons; to Sir CHARLES DOUGLAS, M.P., for his indefatigable and successful exertions in promoting the recent memorial to Lord Palmerston; and to those other Members of Parliament who have aided in accomplishing the object of the Committee.

"2. That the Committee regard with great gratification the earnestness and unanimity with which the opposition to the Government proposal has been conducted throughout the country, and heartily thank their numerous Correspondents, as well as the Editors of the Liberal Press, for their prompt and valuable assistance.

"3. That the Committee present their grateful acknowledgments to FRANK CROSSLAND, Esq., M.P., the Chairman; JAMES HEYWOOD, Esq., Treasurer; and CHARLES S. MIALI, Esq., Honorary Secretary of the Committee, for the zealous and efficient manner in which the duties of their respective offices have been discharged."

The Committee will be obliged by the early remittance of additional contributions for defraying the expenses of the movement, either to James Heywood, Esq., the Treasurer, 26, Kensington Palace-garçons; or to the Honorary Secretary, Chas. S. Miall, 25, Bouverie-street, E.C.

BUNYAN MEMORIAL STATUE.

PRESIDENT.

The Right Honourable the Earl of SHAFTESBURY.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

The Right Honourable Lord Ebury.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Harrington.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Canterbury.

Sir Morton Peto, Bart., M.P., F.R.S.

Prospectuses and list of subscribers will be forwarded on application to the Secretary. Subscriptions not to exceed five guineas, and to be made payable to the Treasurer or Secretary. Cheques to be crossed to the London and County Bank, 441, Oxford-street.

Nearly every family in Christendom is indebted to our great allegorist, John Bunyan, for his eminent services in the cause of religion, and his untiring zeal for the welfare of his fellow-men; and that every one may have an opportunity of subscribing to this memorial, it has been resolved by the Committee that the smallest sum be received either in postage stamps or otherwise.

B. R. GREEN, Sec.

POULTRY CHAPEL.—This Place of Worship is now CLOSED for a few weeks, for repairs. Due notice will be given of the period of its re-opening.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-STOCK-HILL.

Patron—Her Majesty the QUEEN.

For Children of both Sexes, and from every part of the Kingdom.

TWENTY-FIVE VACANCIES are declared for the next ELECTION, which will occur in NOVEMBER. Candidates must be between seven and eleven years of age, and in good health. Forms of application to be obtained at the Office, and must be returned to the Secretary before the 1st October. With ordinary effort, every case must succeed, as the votes polled at one election are carried to the credit of the child at the next.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, London.

Contributions are much needed, and are earnestly solicited.

CITY OF LONDON FREEMEN'S ORPHAN SCHOOL.

VACANCIES FOR BOYS AND THREE GIRLS.

The Committee of Management will meet at GUILDHALL on MONDAY, the 22nd day of July instant, at Three o'clock precisely, to receive applications for the ADMISSION of CHILDREN at the HALF-YEARLY ELECTION in September next. Candidates must be Orphans of Freemen of the City of London, and between the ages of Seven and Ten years. A Form of Application and all further particulars can be obtained at the Town Clerk's Office, Guildhall, where Petitions, accompanied by the necessary certificates, must be lodged on or before the 30th instant.

WOODTHORPE.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Board of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARALYSED and EPILEPTIC, 24, QUEEN-SQUARE, BLOOMSBURY, earnestly appeals for aid to maintain ADDITIONAL BEDS and to meet the urgent applications for relief and cure from all parts of the kingdom. The cases already exceed 300 under treatment. Numerous helpless sufferers have been cured. Clinical Lectures are delivered every Monday at 3.30.

DONATIONS thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital, and every information given. Bankers:—Union Bank, City; Messrs. Coutts, Strand.

GEORGE REID, Secretary.

TO DISSIDENT CONGREGATIONS, CHAPEL BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.

FOR SALE, the ENTIRE FITTINGS of a CHAPEL, consisting of handsome carved hexagonal Pulpit, rising from the centre of a Double Reading Desk, and approached by a Flight of Stairs, the whole complete and compact. Also, Pew Benches of modern construction for about two hundred persons, of deal, framed and painted, with mahogany Book-boards and Capping, and Doors hung with patent brass hinges. May be had, with or without the Wall-boarding (framed, &c., to match the pews), and a few Backed Forms for free seats, to accommodate about fifty persons. The whole in good condition. May be seen standing until the middle of August.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Patching, Builders, Brighton.

WANTED, the "NONCONFORMIST" Weekly, posted on the Saturday after publication, in exchange for the "SATURDAY REVIEW" to be posted on Wednesday.

Apply, Rev. S. G. Green, Rawdon College, Leeds.

A YOUNG LADY, accustomed to Tuition, wishes for a RE-ENGAGEMENT as ASSISTANT TEACHER in a School. Satisfactory references given.

Address, A. E. H., Mrs. Gistling's, More-street, Diss.

A YOUNG LADY who has had several years' experience in Tuition, wishes to obtain a SITUATION as GOVERNESS in a Gentleman's Family. She teaches English, French (acquired abroad), German, Drawing in various styles, and Music. References given and required.

Address, G., care of Rev. J. Cubitt, Thrapstone, Norths.

TUITION.—A YOUNG LADY, somewhat acquainted with the art of Tuition, and knowing Music, wishes an ENGAGEMENT in a respectable SCHOLASTIC ESTABLISHMENT.

Apply, C. C., 1 and 2, Bath-terrace, Swindon, Wilts.

A PERSON who has had much experience in the work, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT as HOME MISSIONARY in a rural district.

Address, J. R. T., Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

A SITUATION as WARDROBE-KEEPER to a SCHOOL or FAMILY, is desired by the Advertiser, who is experienced with her needle, and would not object to assist in the management of children.

Address, M. S., Post-office, Northampton.

WANTED, a SITUATION as SALES- WOMAN, in a BOOKSELLER and STATIONER'S SHOP, or in the General Fancy Trade. Has had eight years' experience in business. Can give good references.

Address, per letter, A. B., Post-office, Five Ways, Birmingham.

WANTED, in a genteel Country Business, a YOUNG PERSON, not under 25, to SUPERINTEND the DRESSMAKING and MILLINERY. A member of a Dissenting Church preferred.

Address, M. L., 4, Upper Clapton, Middlesex, N. E.

TO DRAPERS, MERCHANTS, and PRIN- CIPALS of BUSINESS FIRMS.—A Gentleman of good address, great energy, of thorough business habits and experience, is desirous of an ENGAGEMENT, either as Salesman, Traveller, Clerk, or Manager of a Branch Concern; could fill any position of responsibility. To any requiring efficient assistance, or in whom the cares of business may press too heavily, he would prove an able coadjutor. Past employment Drapery and Grocery. References of the highest satisfaction, and security given. A member of a Christian Church.

Apply, J. F. Melford, Post-office, Sudbury, Suffolk.

WANTED, for a YOUNG WOMAN, Six- teen years of age, a SITUATION in some Light Business, where the hours are regular. Respectability and domestic comfort the primary consideration.

Apply, C. C., 1 and 2, Bath-terrace, Swindon, Wilts.

TO IRONMONGERS.—A Respectable YOUNG MAN, Twenty-two years of age, with a six years' experience in the above business, wishes an ENGAGEMENT as IN-DOOR ASSISTANT in the family of a Dissenter, with a comfortable home. A moderate salary only required. Satisfactory references given.

Address, D. E. F., 10, Midland-street, Anlaby-road, Hull.

GROVERS' JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUTH who has been a year or two at the Trade.

Apply to Nunneley and Ashton, Market Harborough.

TO GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, age about nineteen, of good character, address, and business habits. A member of a Congregational Church preferred.

Apply, B. G. T., Bicester, Oxon.

WANTED, in a serious Family, a steady active YOUNG WOMAN, as HOUSEMAID. She must be a good needlewoman. No footman kept.

Apply, or address, H. H., 19, West Smithfield, E.C.

AGENCY.—Adapted for Ladies or Gentle- men.—AGENTS are WANTED in all parts of the United Kingdom for the SALE of an article universally required.

For particulars, address Mr. F. Owen, Spring Grove, Isleworth, near London.

A BEDROOM to LET for a GENTLEMAN, with the use of a Sitting-Room, in the most healthy part of Islington. Terms, 3s. 6d. per week.

Apply at the Post-office, Barnsbury-road.

PELICAN HOUSE, PECKHAM.

Miss FLETCHER takes this opportunity of acknowledging the kind confidence of her Friends in her plans of Tuition, and solicits its continuance.

Miss Fletcher expects that her Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUESDAY, JULY 31.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY,

HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON.

PRINCIPALS:—

REV. A. STEWART AND SONS.

THE SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON TUESDAY, JULY 17th.

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E., Private, for first-class Mercantile Education, will RE-OPEN July 19, with accommodation for an increased number of Boarders. Terms, 45l., 55l., and 65l.

JOHN YEATS, LL.D., F.R.G.S., Principal.

SHIRELAND HALL, BIRMINGHAM.

The Rev. T. H. MORGAN'S SCHOOL for YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

At Midsummer, 1858, two pupils from this establishment obtained Certificates of Merit at the Oxford Middle-class Examination; three obtained similar Certificates at Midsummer, 1859; and at the same time three others received the Oxford title of A.A., and two matriculated at the London University.

The Annual Examinations at Christmas were conducted by Dr. Temple, Head Master of Rugby School, and by the Rev. S. Manning, of Frome. Their Testimonials and a Prospectus will be sent on application to the Principal.

The School will RE-OPEN on the 31st of July.

June 18, 1860.

KING-STREET, LEICESTER.

The Misses MIALI receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and EDUCATION. The best Masters are engaged for French, German, Music, Singing, and Deportment.

References—Rev. G. Legge, LL.D., Leicester; John Kerhaw, Esq., Glossop, near Manchester; W. Sunderland, Esq., Ashton, under-Lyne; Rev. J. G. Miall, Bradford; and Edward Miall, Esq., London.

Terms and full particulars on application.

The ensuing quarter will commence on the 31st of July.

There is a Vacancy for an Articled Pupil.

SYDENHAM—PERRY-HILL HOUSE SEMINARY.

Principal—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

This Establishment offers a thorough education in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Painting, &c. The more advanced classes are conducted on the Collegiate System, and are exercised in Latin, Mathematics, Natural and Moral Science, and in the higher departments of Composition, in different languages, and on various questions in Biblical and Modern Literature. The entire course of instruction is graduated and adapted to the diversified capabilities of the pupils. No efforts are spared to render their studies matters of attraction; and the object constantly kept in view, is the development and culture of their respective mental energies, and the formation of their characters on the basis of intelligent religious conviction, without reference to any sectarian peculiarity. The domestic arrangements are such as to secure the supervision and comfort of a Christian home. The mansion is most healthfully and pleasantly situated, and in a position to command all the advantages supplied by the Palace of Art.

References: The Parents of Pupils; Mrs. C. L. Balfour; the Rev. Drs. Redford, Burns, Thomas; and the leading Ministers of the Congregational and Baptist Denominations.

THE Misses SMITH inform their Friends that their SCHOLASTIC DUTIES will be RESUMED on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

Address, the Broadway, Upper Plaistow, London.

EDUCATION.—SOUTH COAST, DORSET-SHIRE.

HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, midway between Poole and the beautiful watering-place of Bournemouth.

This Establishment, conducted by Rev. WALTER GILL, with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, July 25th.

Parkstone, June 19th, 1860.

BLENHEIM-HOUSE SCHOOL, FAREHAM.

ESTABLISHED 1827.

Conducted by Mr. GRACE, Member of the Congregational Church, under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. VARTY.

Young Gentlemen receive a superior Education, thoroughly qualifying them for either professional or commercial life. The domestic arrangements are on a liberal scale, and the locality most salubrious. Terms moderate.

EDUCATION at CHRISTCHURCH.

The Rev. J. FLETCHER RECEIVES a limited number of PUPILS into his Family, and, with the assistance of competent Masters, affords a first-class Education.

Terms, One Hundred Guineas. Next Term commences August 6.

Christchurch, Hants, June 21, 1860.

THAME, OXFORDSHIRE.

Miss NICHOLS begs to announce to her Friends and the Public that the DUTIES of her Establishment will be RESUMED JULY 24.

Her long experience in tuition, and personal supervision in the moral training, and domestic arrangements, enable Miss Nichols to present superior advantages to ladies placed under her care. Music and singing, able assistance, form an important branch in the management of the School.

Thame, July 2.



A SOUND and LIBERAL EDUCATION
for the **SONS of TRADESMEN** upon MODERATE
TERMS is GUARANTEED at **ANGLESEA HOUSE, ST.
MARY CRAY, KENT.**
Apply to Mr. Atkins for particulars.

CHRISTIAN BOARDING-HOUSE.
LADIES or GENTLEMEN requiring BOARD and RESI-
DENCE, either for a long or short period, may meet with
very comfortable home—21, Southwick-street, Manchester-
square, W.

THE VALE ACADEMY, RAMSGATE.
Mr. JACKSON'S PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE on TUES-
DAY, JULY 24.

EDUCATION.—Sixteen Guineas per Annum.
In a highly respectable School, THREE or FOUR BOYS
may be RECEIVED on the above reduced terms. Instruction
solid. Situation highly salubrious, with extensive grounds.
For particulars address Beta, care of Messrs. Relfe Brothers,
150, Aldersgate-street, City.

**GUILDFORD HOUSE, near BIRMING-
HAM.**
Mr. F. EWEN, assisted by thoroughly competent Masters,
continues to RECEIVE YOUNG GENTLEMEN as Boarders, to
prepare for the University examinations and for business.
School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, JULY 31.

WEST of ENGLAND DISSENTERS' PROPRIETARY SCHOOL, TAUNTON.
Principal—Rev. W. H. GRIFFITH, B.A.
The Pupils will RE-ASSEMBLE on August 2.
For Prospectus or further particulars apply to the Secretary,
Rev. J. S. Underwood.

CLAPHAM-PARK SCHOOL.
Mr. LONG prepares thoroughly for Matriculation, for all
Examinations, and for Professional and Mercantile Engage-
ments.
Aided by efficient Masters, he devotes an unremitting atten-
tion, and long experience to the Training alike of the Mental
Powers and Moral Qualities of every Pupil.
The accommodations, healthy and delightful situation,
parental oversight, and systematic encouragement of youthful
effort, ensure satisfaction. The terms are inclusive, and ac-
cording to age.
References of high character will be given.

**REIGATE, SURREY.—HAMILTON
VILLA, WRAY-PARK.**
ESTABLISHMENT for YOUNG LADIES,
Conducted by Miss ISLEY.
The house is most delightfully situated, in one of the most
ovely parts of Surrey, at a convenient distance from London.
The pupils enjoy the comforts of home; while study, based
upon Christian principles, is made as interesting as possible.
Prospectuses forwarded on application.
References kindly permitted to the Rev. J. Alexander, Nor-
wich; Rev. E. Prout and Rev. G. J. Adeney, Reigate; Rev.
J. H. Browne, High Wycombe; Rev. Henry More, Brecon, South
Wales; Thomas Hatfield, Esq., Easton House, near Stamford;
and other friends.

EDUCATION.—SEASIDE.
CHURCHFIELD HOUSE, MARGATE.
Mr. F. L. SOPER educates Young Gentlemen for Mercan-
tile or Professional pursuits. The course of instruction is com-
plete in every department, embracing all the subjects required
for the Merchant's Counting-house, or the Middle-class Exami-
nations of Oxford and Cambridge. The subjects are thoroughly
taught in a manner the most attractive and best adapted to
develop the pupils' own powers, and induce individual thought.
Total and religious culture receive the attention due to their
high importance, while the health and domestic comfort of
the pupils are objects of unremitting care.
Terms moderate. Prospectuses on application.

**NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL, SILCOATES
HOUSE, WAKEFIELD.**
Principal: The Rev. JAMES BEWGLASS, LL.D., M.R.I.A.
The above School receives, in addition to the
Sons of Ministers and Missionaries, a limited number of
the Sons of Laymen, who are carefully instructed in all the
branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial
Education, and are prepared for any department of business,
or for entrance at the Universities.

The Terms for the Sons of Laymen are Thirty Guineas per
annum; and there are no extras, except for French and
Drawing, which, if required, are taught at a charge of one
guinea each per annum.
The School will RE-OPEN, after the Midsummer Vacation,
on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of August.
Applications for the admission of Pupils to be addressed to
the Principal.

THE Rev. NATHANIEL JENNINGS, M.A.
(in Classics, Univ. Lond.) RECEIVES into HAMPDEN
HOUSE, ST. JOHN'S-WOOD, a small number of PUPILS.

The Educational Course comprises instruction in the Holy
Scriptures, and the principles of Christianity; in writing,
arithmetic, geography, and history; in the English, French, Ger-
man, Latin, and Greek languages; in the elements of algebra, geo-
metry, trigonometry, and conic sections; and in chemistry and
natural philosophy. This course is adapted to the requirements
for the Civil Service examinations and for matriculation at the
Universities, especially at the University of London. All
the pupils are led to regard these requirements as the standard
to which they must strive to attain; while those among them
whose progress warrants the hope of success are encouraged to
aspire to the "honours" connected with matriculation.

The educational year is divided into THREE equal terms; the
Michaelmas term commencing about the middle of September,
the Lent term about the middle of January, and the Easter
term on the Monday next but one after Good Friday; the
entire session ending about the middle of July in each year.

The arrangements for the HOLIDAYS follow the plan now
adopted by many of our best schools, of lengthening a little
the summer holidays, and shortening proportionably those in
the winter; giving a "break" of ten days at Easter, but
leaving it optional with parents whether this break be spent at
school or elsewhere.

All experience shows that the improvement, moral as well as
intellectual, of our pupils is much hindered by the admission
to their number of boys at 15 or 16 years of age; for, in such,
the habits of thought, and feeling, and action, have become set;
and that, almost of necessity, in a direction very different from
those which it is, therefore, an inviolable rule at Hampden House
to admit none who have completed their fourteenth year.

Pupils attend the worship of the Established Church or of
the Independent Chapel, as their parents may prefer.

Terms—Twenty-five guineas per term, with three guineas
per term as the fixed charge for washing, drilling, and sitting
at chapel or church.

Pupils may receive instruction in Riding, Fencing, Dancing,
Music, Singing, and Drawing, on the usual terms.

COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, SLOUGH.
Conducted by Mr. VERNY.
Sound Education on moderate terms, in a healthy locality,
eighteen miles from town.
Full Particulars promptly supplied.

**THE REV. PHILIP SMITH, late Head-
Master of Mill Hill School, receives a limited number of
Pupils.**
The Session begins on the 1st of AUGUST.
Further particulars on application, St. James's Lodge,
Croydon, Surrey, S.

**CHIPPING-HILL SCHOOL, WITHAM,
ESSEX.**
In consequence of extensive additions to the Premises, there
are still a FEW VACANCIES in this School.
The next Term will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, JULY 23.
THOMAS MORELL BLACKIE, Principal.

**DENMARK-HILL GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
near LONDON.**
Principal, Mr. C. P. MASON, C.B., Fellow of University
College, London.
The Pupils of the above-named School will RE-ASSEMBLE
on TUESDAY, JULY 31.
Prospectuses may be obtained on application to the Prin-
cipal; or to Messrs. Relfe Brothers, 150, Aldersgate-street,
London.

OXFORD JUNIOR COLLEGE.
Principal—The Rev. WILLIAM ALLEN, Baptist Minister.
Classical and Mathematical Professor—The Rev. E. ELLIS,
M.A. (Oxon.)
Resident and other Masters.
A First-class EDUCATION will be given, at moderate
charges.
Term will commence on August 1, 1860.
For particulars apply to the Principal, Park Town, Oxford.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL.
The Rev. W. FLAVEL HURDALL, M.A., Ph.D. (late of
Worcester), has been appointed HEAD MASTER and CHAP-
LAIN of the Mill-Hill School, and will meet the Pupils to
commence the work of the Session on WEDNESDAY, August 1,
1860.
Further information may be obtained from the Rev. T.
Rees, Resident Secretary, Mill Hill, near Hendon, Middlesex.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.
The Rev. MARTIN REED, assisted by well-qualified Mas-
ters, University Graduates, RECEIVES TWENTY-FIVE
PUPILS.
Special attention is directed to the free use of French and
German, and to a fair acquaintance with General Science.
The house and situation are highly approved. Prospectuses
on application.
Copies of "School Honor" forwarded on receipt of four
stamps.

SURREY-STREET, NORWICH
Miss LINCOLNE and her Sister, Mrs. A. BOARDMAN, beg
to inform their Friends that the duties of their Establishment
will be RESUMED on MONDAY, July 30. Music, German,
and Drawing are taught by experienced and efficient masters,
and great care is bestowed upon the acquisition of a correct
and conversational knowledge of the French Language. The
House is well situated, airy, and commodious, and nothing is
neglected that can promote the health and comfort of the
Pupils.
Terms and References upon application.

**CANONBURY-HOUSE SCHOOL,
QUADRANT-ROAD, ISLINGTON.**
Principal: The Rev. ANDREW G. FULLER and Mr. ROBERT
H. FULLER (who has taken Honours at the London and
Queen's Universities).
First-class CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and MERCAN-
TILE EDUCATION.

Pupils prepared for the Middle-class and Matriculation Ex-
aminations, which some have already successfully passed. Care-
ful attention given to writing and spelling, and the pupils
thoroughly versed in every kind of commercial calculation.
French and drawing by M. Duville; German and drilling by
Herr Von Maach; music by Mr. H. Morley.
The number of boarders is limited to twelve. A large play-
ground and garden are attached. The comfort and good moral
feeling of the boys are objects of careful attention.
VACANCY for FOUR. Terms, 35 to 55 guineas.

STAR LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
48, MOORGATE-STREET, LONDON.
JESSE HOBSON, F.S.S., Secretary.

**DEPOSIT, ASSURANCE, and DISCOUNT
BANK.**
FIVE PER CENT. on Sums for fixed periods or at
seven days' notice, or Three per Cent. at Call.
Offices: 5, Cannon-street West, E.C.
G. H. LAW, Manager

**NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—BANK of DE-
POSIT (Established A.D. 1844), No. 3, Pall-mall East,
London, S.W.—The WARRANTS for the HALF-YEARLY
INTEREST, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, on De-
posit Accounts, to the 30th June, are ready for delivery, and
payable daily between the hours of Ten and Four.
July, 1860. PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.
Prospectuses and forms sent free on application.**

**THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

Notice is hereby given, that the FORTY-FOURTH HALF-
YEARLY DIVIDEND, at the rate of Six per Cent., declared
on the 11th inst., is PAYABLE to the Shareholders, at the
Office of the Company, No. 62, King William-street, City, be-
tween the hours of ten and four.

By order of the Board,
July 14, 1860. THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

ACCIDENTS of EVERY KIND and FROM ANY CAUSE
Insured against by an Annual Payment of 3*l.* to the
**RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.**

which secures 1,000*l.* at death, or 6*l.* weekly for Injury.
ONE PERSON in every FIFTEEN of those insured is in-
jured yearly by accident of some description.
No EXTRA premium for Members of Volunteer Rifle Corps.
No charge for Stamp Duty.

For Terms, Prospectuses, &c., apply to the Provincial
Agents, the Railway Stations, and at the Head Office.
This Company ALONE, without union or amalgamation with
any other Company, has paid in

COMPENSATION £53,000.
WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Assurance Company,
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London, (E.C.)

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION,
48, Gracechurch-street, London, for Mutual Assurance
on Lives, Annuities, &c.
Established December, 1835.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL LAYFORD LUCAS, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—CHARLES DUSHINGTON, Esq.
John Hambro, Esq. Robert Ingham, Esq., M.P.
Thomas Castle, Esq. Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.
Richard Hall, Esq. Joseph Sheppard, Esq.
John Fotherham, Esq. Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P. Charles Whetham, Esq.
Charles Good, Esq.

PATRONAGE.
J. T. Conquest, M.D. F.R.S. Thomas Hodgkin, M.D.
BANKERS—Messrs. Brown, Johnson and Co., and Bank of
England.

SOLICITOR—Septimus Davidson, Esq.
CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

**MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL
LIABILITY.**

Extracts from the Report of the Directors for the year 1859:
Number of new policies issued, 952
Assuring the sum of £491,026 10 7
Producing an annual income of 16,781 5 4
Making the total annual income, after deduct-
ing £50,112, annual abatement in premium 283,646 5 3
Total number of policies issued, 22,580.
Amount paid in claims by the decease of mem-
bers from the commencement of the institu-
tion in December, 1835 910,104 10 4
Amount of accumulated fund 1,759,688 0 11

The effect of the successful operation of the society during the
whole period of its existence may be best exhibited by recapitu-
lating the declared surpluses at the four investigations made
up to this time.

For the 7 years ending 1842 the surplus was £22,074 11 5
" 5 " 1847 " 86,124 8 3
" 5 " 1852 " 222,081 18 4
" 5 " 1857 " 345,084 3 11

The Directors accept surrenders of policies at any time after
payment of one year's premium, and they believe that their scale
for purchase is large and equitable.

The prospectus, with the last report of the Directors, and
with illustrations of the profits for the five years ending the
30th November, 1857, may be had on application, by which it
will be seen that the reductions on the premiums range from 11
per cent. to 98*l.* per cent., and that in one instance the premium
is extinct. Instances of the bonuses are also shown.

Members whose premiums fall due on the 1st of July are re-
minded that the same must be paid within thirty days from that
date.
JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.
June, 1860.

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1859, and the recent decision of the Vice-Chancellor prohib-
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J. Charlesworth, and other pitowners, have appointed them
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The FINEST EAST INDIA or MOCHA—1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.
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Travellers, nor Agents, give no Commission; suffer no Losses
either by bad debts or a Sugar Trade; but, as the proprietors
under these various heads usually average about 10 per cent.
on the Tea and Coffee return, they give 10 per cent. to
their customers by supplying families 10 per cent. below the
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The characters of each are very carefully given, and they
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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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CONCESSION WITHOUT GRACE.

THANKS to the energy and unanimity of the Nonconformist bodies throughout the country, the proposal to take a Census of "religious profession" has been abandoned. At the last moment, with undisguised reluctance, confessing that he was beaten, and taking a paltry revenge in gibes and sarcasm, Sir George Cornwall Lewis condescended to sacrifice his darling blunder. We hope he and the Premier went home to dinner on Wednesday afternoon with reflections suited to the occasion—with a wholesome conviction that their power is bounded by some limits. They deliberately chose to make this matter a trial of strength between themselves and the Dissenters—and they have been thrown. They now affect innocence of any such intention, and they offer us professions of high regard which, under the circumstances, are more contemptible in our eyes than the supercilious scorn with which they were seasoned. The respect which prompted the Home Secretary to treat our early remonstrances with surly disdain, which allowed the Premier to welcome the proffered assistance of the Tory leader against us, and which induced both to express, in the very hour of their defeat, their insolent pity for our want of reason, will be valued by us as it deserves—and we trust they also will be able to appreciate the simple fact that the Dissenters whom they braved have made them "eat their leek."

In return for the flattering hopes these defeated Ministers expressed that, during the ensuing decade, the Nonconformist bodies may become more enlightened, we will give utterance to our charitable wishes. We hope, then, that no future advisers of the Crown will deem it necessary to illustrate their statesmanship by putting themselves in a similarly stupid position with the great bulk of their own supporters. Should they do so by inadvertence, we hope they will beware of making their pardonable ignorance inexcusable by their dogged obstinacy. We would fain believe that the present instance having failed, no Prime Minister will again venture to accept the overture of the Opposition against his own adherents. But should all these anomalies, contrary to our sincere desires and sanguine expectations, ever show themselves again upon the surface of public affairs, it is our benevolent wish that the Ministers who may be answerable for them, may be able to prove that they have been resorted to with a view to some important object of national policy, and not merely to carry out in England bureaucratic notions because they chance to have been reduced to practice in Bavaria, Austria, and Prussia. In a word, we trust this is the first and last time that a professedly Liberal Government will, in a like gratuitous, persistent, and ostentatious manner, make fools of themselves by attempting to make fools of their supporters; or, if they do, we hope they will have the grace to acknowledge in their defeat that they, and not their party, are to be commiserated for having taken leave of their senses. In quitting this subject, as we

trust, for ever, we commend these our best wishes to Lord Palmerston and Sir George Cornwall Lewis. "Don't try it on again" is our advice. "You cut a ridiculous figure enough this time, spite of your lofty airs of philosophy, and your supremely absurd lectures on reason and instinct. You have been caught attempting a dirty trick, and prevented. We understand you well enough—but don't try it on again."

A word with Lord Robert Cecil and the *Saturday Review* clique, and we will then pass away from the disagreeable aspects of this queer passage in the politics of the day. The very amusing strut (caught at Oxford, we suppose) of this select coterie of believers in themselves and in nobody else, is apt to engender in their minds a false conception of their power. They seem to suppose that they and the Premier together have smashed the authority of the Census of 1851, so far as its religious statistics are concerned, and that it can never be appealed to again, in any controversy between Dissenters and Churchmen. We take the liberty of informing them that the Census of 1851 remains just where it did. It professed to do two things; to give an accurate account of the extent of accommodation provided for public worship by each denomination, and also of the number of persons who availed themselves of that accommodation on a given Sunday. Has that account been shown to be false? Not in the least. Its general accuracy remains unimpugned. Dissenters were willing enough to test it by repeating the process next year. But "the method" was fallacious, we are told. There are many good Churchmen who seldom go to church. No doubt there are. And there are millions who never enter a place of worship, and who make no sort of "religious profession," who, if driven to designate themselves, would write down themselves as Churchmen. This, in fact, is what the deleted provision of the Census Bill aimed at. This is what Dissenters objected to as giving the stamp of public authority to a manifest falsehood. But it is the silliest *non sequitur* to pretend that because we resisted, and successfully resisted, the official concoction of this lie, that therefore the facts ascertained by the Census of 1851, as to so many sittings, and so many of them occupied on a given Sunday, cannot be true. They stand precisely as they did. They will bear now precisely the same legitimate inferences which they have borne hitherto. The Church of England may claim, as she always has claimed, the non-worshipping portion of the population. The "gall and wormwood" is simply this—that she cannot claim them with their non-worshipping habits concealed by their avowal of a "religious profession." We have destroyed that embryo hypocrisy—hence the wrath of Lord Robert Cecil and the *Saturday Review*.

And now to a more genial task. We have won a most important victory, which, although barren in itself, has been, and will yet be, most beneficial in its moral and political bearings. Had Lord Palmerston and Sir G. C. Lewis carried their point against us, we know not to what pitch of insolence they might not have soared in future. Under the Government of the noble lord we have seen a promised Reform Bill abandoned, and the taxing authority of the House of Commons shared with the Lords. We have witnessed a most extravagant expenditure, and the diffusion through the country of a warlike and reckless spirit. Thus far the noble lord had gone unchecked. Could he but have tamed the Nonconformists to his will, his triumph would have been complete—his power little short of absolute. All great parties would have been under his feet. And this seems to have been his motive for accepting the offer of Tory assistance to crush our opposition. Well! he has been foiled. Dissent has had the spirit to do what Radicalism has not attempted—namely, show the noble lord that he can be curbed, ill as he may like it. We hope the example will not

be without its use. It will, at least, tend to show what may be done by resolute determination, guided to its object by efficient organisation. Radicalism might be equally strong, as it is, we believe, equally earnest, if it would but create, sustain, and employ the requisite machinery.

For, it is but right that the public should know that the Nonconformists owe this victory, in the main, to the vigilance, the promptitude, and the energy of the Liberation Society. We gratefully acknowledge that they received most valuable assistance from many who neither belong to their body nor accept their principles. We rejoice that, on this occasion, the unanimity of the various Dissenting denominations and of a considerable number of Liberal Churchmen, for the sake of securing which the Liberation Society laid aside its symbols, and which, undoubtedly, proved a material element of success, was displayed in a most gratifying manner. We heartily acknowledge the Parliamentary services of Mr. Baines, Sir Charles Douglas, and other members; but there can be no doubt that the supporters of the Liberation Society were the chief element in that vast force out of doors before which the Premier and his Home Secretary were compelled to retire. Let us add, however, that the spirit which pervaded the Dissenting bodies gave them, at a very early period of the agitation, a full assurance of eventual triumph. We offer our sincerest and heartiest congratulations to all. May every future attempt to undermine the political status of religious freedom in this country meet with a similar fate!

SIR JOHN BOWRING AND CHINESE MISSIONS.

In the *Bridport News* we find a long correspondence between the Rev. John Rogers, Independent Minister, and Sir John Bowring, touching a speech made by the latter at a recent meeting of the Unitarian Christian Union in that town. In the first letter Mr. Rogers thus calls Sir John's attention to statements he is reported to have made:—

The reporter represents you as having heard a Chinese father reason with a Christian missionary, and the latter would say, "You know that child of yours is born in sin, and condemned to eternal perdition, unless you listen to me."

Permit me, very respectfully, to ask—Do you mean to say, that you heard a Christian Protestant missionary say that? I think you will at once admit, that the conductors and friends of Christian Missions are entitled to an answer to this question.

The Church of England Missionary Society, the Baptist Missionary Societies of England and America, the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and other kindred institutions, have missionaries in China, and are all, by the vague terms which you are reported to have employed, involved in any condemnation that may result from what you are represented as having said.

Allow me, therefore, as a friend of the London Missionary Society, in particular, to ask you, to which of these societies did that missionary belong? May I not even ask you to give me his name?

Again, the reporter gives your Oriental version of the doctrine of original sin, and represents you as inquiring, "Did they think that the missionaries could make the father or mother believe that that child's innocence was mere filthy rags, and that, as Jonathan Edwards had said, hell was peopled with infants a span long?"

Now, Sir, Jonathan Edwards—the divine of New England—is esteemed by many to have been a great philosopher. His metaphysical writings are distinguished by great profoundness, and his powers of reason are, perhaps, unsurpassed. But these are as nothing in comparison with his reputation as a theologian. I have read his works; but I cannot recall a single passage in which he utters such an assertion as the report of your speech puts into his mouth; on the contrary, I find some of a directly opposite character, a specimen of which I will cite:—"Children, though they come into the world in sin, yet are capable subjects of dernal holiness and happiness; which infinite benefits for their children parents have great reason to expect, in the way of giving up their children to God in faith, through a Redeemer."—Works, vol. I., p. 230.

Now, it is not probable that so severe a reasoner as Jonathan Edwards would contradict himself, by using language so fearful as that which you are reported as having attributed to him. Still, great men are not always wise or consistent, and, therefore, if there be such a passage in his works, I shall be greatly obliged if

you will name the particular work in which it may be found, and guide me to the context.

Mr. Rogers concludes by expressing a hope that Sir John has been misunderstood. To this letter Mr. Rogers obtains a prompt reply commencing with a recognition of its "kind and Christian spirit." Sir John then proceeds thus:—

First, I would do all honour to the zeal and devotion exhibited by the missionary body in its many ramifications. While in China, and in Siam, it was frequently my privilege to enforce a recognition of their rights, and a redress of their grievances. I have often borne testimony to the general purity of their lives, and to the recognised value of their services, especially in the medical and scientific field, but at the same time I felt that, of many, the views such as the corruption of our nature by the fall of man; the vicarious atonement; the denial of salvation beyond the Christian pale; eternal damnation; and others commonly deemed orthodox, are not likely to obtain extensive acceptance with the Chinese; but are, on the contrary, an insurmountable barrier to the reception of the Gospel, as presented to them.

You probably know that the groundwork of all moral training in China, is, that "The child is born pure." These are the three first words in the Trinitarian Classic, the book universally used in the Elementary Schools.—"The nature of man is essentially good, and is perverted by bad education." The Chinese will sympathise with the beautiful language of our Saviour—"Little children,"—"of such is the kingdom of heaven,"—but will not believe in the sinfulness of their origin, or the hopelessness of their destiny, if unbaptized. I have again and again heard Chinamen complain of the intolerance of missionaries, who assured them that by the rejection of orthodox Christianity they imperilled their souls.

And here allow me to add, that the interest expressed by many of the missionaries in those impostors, the leaders of the Taiping insurrections, one of whom calls himself "The second person of the Trinity"—"The Holy Ghost"—and gives other evidence of their dark ignorance and substantial idolatry;—the expression of such interest, associated as have been the proceedings of the rebels with desolation and destruction, rapine and murder, has been injurious to the missionary cause.

I have not access here to the writings of Jonathan Edwards. Many years have passed since I read the works of that eminent, eloquent, and impassioned writer, whom I certainly would not willingly misrepresent, and may somewhat imperfectly remember. But two strong examples of his vehement phraseology were impressed on my mind. That he had said, it might constitute a portion of the blessedness of the saints in heaven to witness the tortures of the damned in hell. And that in hell were to be found "Infants not a span long." The passage you quote is not inconsistent with this doctrine. It avers that children "Come into the world in sin," but are capable (he only says capable) subjects of eternal holiness and happiness. And when he represents that on certain conditions such "infinite benefits" may, "with great reason," be expected, is it not a necessary deduction that the non-fulfilment of the conditions implies the non-enjoyment of the privilege?

The rejoinder of Mr. Rogers recalls Sir John Bowring's attention to the occasion of the correspondence:—

The question between us relates neither to Chinese belief, neither to Protestant Doctrinal Theology, but to a simple matter of fact.

You are reported to have said, that you heard a Chinese father reason with a Christian missionary, and the latter would say—"You know that child of yours is born in sin, and condemned to eternal perdition, unless you listen to me. I wish to know whether you really heard a Christian Protestant missionary say that? And if you did, to what society did he belong; and what was his name?"

What the Chinamen said to you of the Missionaries, is one thing, and what you heard the missionaries say to the Chinamen is another, and it is on this latter point that I desire to be informed.

I am the more anxious to receive explicit answers to my inquiries, since I and my people are connected with the Chinese Missions, and hold in utter abhorrence the principle which you are reported to have attributed to the Missionaries. I have also the honour to know many of the directors, and some of the secretaries of our chief Missionary Institutions, and from none have I ever heard such a sentiment as that with which they are now indiscriminately charged. I, with multitudes of Christians, believe in the salvation of all infants, whether born of heathen or of Christian parents.

"They die, for Adam sinned;
They live, for Christ has died."

No society which taught an opposite doctrine could have my sympathy or co-operation. I am anxious, therefore, that this matter should be clearly defined.

In regard to Jonathan Edwards, permit me to say, what I am sure your candour and love of fair play will at once admit, that disjointed expressions prove nothing, and that there is a wide difference between accurate and connected quotations, and, as you say, "the somewhat imperfect remembrance of many years."

Mr. Rogers reminds Sir John Bowring that it is no new thing for the heathen to complain of Christianity, its requirements, and its teachers, as intolerant.

This letter was written on the 6th of June. On the 15th, having received no reply, Mr. Rogers writes again, and in this communication he refers to a further alleged statement of Sir John that the efforts of missionaries in China had been failures. Hitherto the veracity of the missionaries had been unquestioned, and they affirmed that there were hundreds of Chinese converts in Church fellowship. Was this true? The missionaries were not here to defend themselves, and he felt the "deepest sorrow, that it should have been reserved for an accomplished scholar, and one so recently the representative in China of the Queen of Great Britain, to publicly extenuate, if not to extol, idolatrous practices, and at the same time, asperse the proceedings of zealous and pious men who have risked their lives in the service of Christ."

Sir John Bowring now replies that Mr. Rogers's

second communication was so "uncordial and censorious" that he thought it better to be silent. As to the last letter, its "condemnatory conclusions are unwarranted by anything he ever thought or said."

Mr. Rogers disclaims discourtesy, and withdrew everything that might really bear that construction. In the course of the letter he says:—

You are reported to have said that the efforts of the missionaries in China were failures: I have shown that they were not. I have referred to your extenuation of idolatrous practices, and, at the same time, aspersing the efforts of zealous and Christian men who have risked their lives in the service of Christ; to which you reply these "condemnatory conclusions are unwarranted by anything I have ever thought or said." Permit me to quote the identical language that you have not disavowed, upon which I founded these conclusions:—

"Wandering in the interior of China, he once entered a forest, where there was a waterfall, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and near it a granite rock, in which some poor Chinese had scooped out an altar, and placed upon it a god. To that god, libations were offered, prayers were addressed, and the idolator, as he was called, believed and hoped that by the influence of that idol some mischief might be averted, some child in his family might recover from disease, some parent subjected to great affliction might be spared, some relative, undertaking a perilous voyage, might be preserved from the danger of the sea, some friend in the army might be protected in the day of battle. Was there no religion in that? He thought there was a great deal, and that that benign Being who looks down from heaven's heights, makes none of those distinctions which his creatures make among themselves." You have not disavowed this language.

Mr. Rogers refers to Chinese practice as illustrating the kind of religion they possessed.

Sir John Bowring to this says:—

If I am supposed to have confounded spiritual worship with the grossness of idolatry I have been much misunderstood.

The correspondence closes by Mr. Rogers's expression of pleasure that on this point Sir John has been misunderstood, and his wish that the explanation had extended to what he said in regard to Christian Missions in China.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.—Up to Wednesday last, July 11th, the number of petitions to Parliament in favour of the withdrawal of the words "religious profession" from the Census Bill was 795, with the large number of 70,769 signatures. Of these 626 petitions, with 62,326 signatures, were presented on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday week.

M.P.'S AND THE CENSUS BILL.—The chairman of the public meeting, promoted by the Local Religious Freedom Society, held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, 10th July, in reply to the petition sent off that night, has received letters expressing objections to the Census proposal, from M.P.'s of that district, including one from Mr. Ridley, who says:—"I do not remember any subject since I had the honour of a seat in this House on which I have felt more deeply." This remark is only an illustration of the strong objection felt to the scheme generally on the Liberal side of the House.

THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—In reference to the letter of "Presbyter" in the *Record*, recommending his clerical brethren no longer to co-operate in religious objects with members of the Liberation Society, the Rev. W. Webster sensibly writes in the same journal:—

If Dissenters are to any great extent actuated by the motives which your correspondents impute to them, to withdraw from these catholic societies on this account will be to give increased power and influence to those who hold the principles of the Liberation Society, and also to subtract materially from that which I presume is the great end your correspondents have in view, the growth of pure and undefiled religion.

In this matter I would request my clerical brethren to consider whether they regard themselves as ministers of Christ, or as clergy of the Establishment. If they take the former view of their position they will most successfully make proof of their ministry by showing that they have the mind of Christ. If they take the latter view I shall not be surprised at their following the course recommended by "Presbyter."

CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal, appointing the Lord Bishop of Montreal and successors to be metropolitan bishops of Canada. —*Friday's Gazette.*

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—We regret to learn that the disturbance at St. George's-in-the-East have been renewed, and that they are again likely to figure in our police intelligence. The scenes on Sunday last were of a disgraceful character, and on Monday Mr. Dove, a clergyman connected with the church, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Rosier, who, it will be remembered, recently appeared in the ecclesiastical courts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The autumnal meeting will be held in Blackburn, on Monday, Sept. 24, and following days. The churches in that town are making suitable efforts to give a cordial and comfortable welcome to the pastors, delegates, and other brethren who may visit them. It is requested that those who intend to be present should signify their intention, as soon as convenient, to the Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn.

ANTICIPATED SCHISM IN THE GREEK CHURCH.—There is at present a tremendous religious ferment

in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and it is by no means unlikely that there will be a great schism in the Greek Church. In the neighbourhood of Seres no fewer than 20,000 orthodox Greeks have thrown off the supremacy of the Patriarch at Constantinople, and joined the United Greeks, who recognise the Pope as their spiritual chief. For the moment everything is quiet in Servia, and it is believed at Belgrade that the "faisceurs" have received orders from Russia to remain passive for a time.

THE VICAR OF FROME AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The Vicar of Frome has just issued a pastoral letter to his parishioners, in which the restoration of the old church is broached. The proposal is represented as one of absolute necessity, an architect having reported that a slight settlement of the walls or a heavy fall of snow would jeopardise the walls of the building. The expense of the restoration is estimated, with incidentals, at 4,000*l.*, and to raise this, the vicar, in his address, says:—"We must repudiate the usual resource in such cases—the Church-rates, and rely solely on the free-will offerings of those who will give to the Lord's house with a grateful heart." The church was first erected on or near its present site nearly 1,200 years ago, and rebuilt almost in its present form 500 years ago. The vicar intends commencing operations as soon as 2,000*l.* has been obtained. —*Salisbury Journal.*

VOLUNTARIISM IN AMERICA.—Since the erection of the first Methodist church in America, in 1768, there have been 14,000 erected—an average of three a week. During the last two years the Methodists of the United States have erected churches at the rate of one and a half per diem! And parsonages, three a week! In the presence of such facts can any one deny that there is a power in Christian voluntarism? We may indeed ask what power is to be compared with this? Where is the monarch who could undertake to build, year after year, 500 churches annually? If the present movement in England for the abolition of Church-rates should be successful, are we to believe that the Church of England would not be able to find in the piety and zeal of her own members the resources necessary for maintaining her edifices in a due state of conservation? We cannot for a moment believe that she would not. —*American Paper.*

A "MIRACULOUS IMAGE" AT ROME.—A letter from Rome in the Paris ultramontane journal, the *Monde*, says:—"The Cardinal-Vicar has published, by order of his Holiness, an invitation to the clergy and people of Rome, to accompany processionaly, to-morrow evening, the miraculous image of the Virgin, which is to be conveyed from the basilica of St. Mary to the church of Gesu. According to tradition this image was painted by St. Luke the Evangelist. It was held in great veneration so far back as the time of St. Gregory the Great, who had it carried to St. Peter's when a terrible pestilence afflicted the city. Pope Paul V. had recourse to the same means on a similar occasion, and he followed the image on foot, accompanied by the whole Sacred College, in which there were then three celebrated cardinals—Bellarmine, Baronius, and Toldeo. Gregory XVI., in 1835 and 1837, only obtained the cessation of the cholera, which was committing great ravages, by the same pious exercise. Now that a moral pestilence, more terrible in its effect than those which have already taken place, is ravaging Rome and Italy, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. is following the example of his predecessors."

SUPPRESSION OF PREACHING AND TEACHING.—A striking illustration of the intolerance too frequently exercised in our rural districts, has been recently enacted in the neighbourhood of Dorking. Near to that town, but almost entirely in the parish of Mickleham, is the hamlet of Westhumble. Among the pretty villas in the vicinity, are Camilla Lacey, occupied by Lady Caroline Cavendish; and Burford Lodge, the seat of T. Matthew, Esq. Westhumble, though attached to Mickleham, and of course compelled to support Mother-Church, has not been blessed, it would appear, with superfluous attention to its spiritual interests. This lack of service was therefore sought to be supplied by the Wesleyans, who, about three years ago, established a preaching station in a cottage on the Camilla Lacey Estate. About six months since, some ladies connected with the Independent demonstration, deploring the neglected and ignorant condition of the children in the hamlet, entertained the benevolent idea of a Sunday-school, and commenced the good work in a cottage belonging to Mr. Matthew. Both preaching and teaching were proceeded with till some three or four weeks since, when a peremptory intimation was received by the Camilla Lacey cottage that no more meetings should be held. Simultaneously with this prohibition, a notice of the same character was given to the occupier of the school cottage, the consequence being the cessation of preaching in one domicile, and teaching in the other. There is no doubt that this arbitrary procedure is the fruit of clerical interference; it is a matter for congratulation, however, that the end designed has not been attained, for since the suppression of the service and the school in the cottages, the former has been conducted in the highway, fronting the dwelling where it was previously held, and the latter has been resumed in another part of the hamlet. These arrangements have been made under the emergency, and are only temporary. It is hoped, however, that a piece of land may be obtained on which to erect a school-room, but this may be a matter of some difficulty, as almost the whole of the property in the neighbourhood is in hands adverse to such a project. So great, indeed, is the opposing influence exerted, that many of the cottagers in the hamlet

are now deterred from attending the service themselves, and from sending their children to the school. We are glad the matter has been taken up by a local paper—the *West Surrey Times*; and we join with that journal in saying "Let there be a vigorously expressed resolve that whoever may oppose—he be titled or wealthy—there shall be freedom of conscience, and liberty of prophesying."

Religious Intelligence.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meetings of this association were recently held at Deal. On that occasion the attendance of ministers from all parts of the county was large, and deep interest characterised the proceedings. Two sermons were preached as usual, one by the Rev. W. Hodson, of Dartford, from Col. i. 15-20, on the essential dignity of the Son of God, and the exalted position he holds in his Church. At the close, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed, and felt to be a service of great spiritual profit—the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham, presiding. The other sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of Clapham. Considerable interest was felt in listening to his excellent and powerful discourse, because different opinions respecting his recently published work, "The Divine Life in Man," have been expressed since his appointment to preach for the association. His text was Col. ii. 8-10; his subject, the completeness of the individual Christian in Christ, (1) as the one mediator between God and man, the one high priest before the throne; (2) as the ground of justification, the one sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the world; (3) as the author and perfecter of the divine life in the soul. The minds of those who heard this discourse were set at rest, by the clear and satisfactory expression of sentiment, and when the vote of thanks was subsequently passed, a request was made for its publication; ministers and delegates, elder and younger, uniting in approval and commendation.

At the business sessions several ministerial changes and congregational movements were reported. A canvass of the county having been made by the Rev. E. Corke during the past year, the amount of contributions obtained was felt to be satisfactory, while the extent of ignorance of the association and its operations revealed by this canvass was lamented. To correct this it was resolved that a collector for the association should be appointed in each congregation. Grants-in-aid were then voted, and a resolution passed, "That it be a question for future consideration whether any grant shall be made to a church unless the aggregate salary of the minister amount to 800." A memorial was drawn up for presentation to Lord Palmerston, setting forth the strong objections to the "religious profession" clause of the Census Bill and requesting its withdrawal. The registration of places of worship was next the subject of discussion, and a resolution was passed directing immediate attention to it. The executive committee, officers, &c., were then appointed, and, subsequently, votes of thanks passed, especially to the Rev. J. T. Bartram and the friends at Deal, for the hearty welcome, generous hospitality, and excellent arrangements which so greatly promoted the comfort and pleasure of those who attended the meetings.

At the public meeting William Betts, Esq., of Sandown, occupied the chair. A report was read by the secretary, the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone. Addresses were delivered on the objects of the association—on Congregationalism—on Evangelistic Effort in the County—on Personal Piety and Devotedness, by the Revs. J. Pulling, of Deptford; T. J. Kightley, of Cranbrook; W. Grigsby, of London; and B. H. Kluht, of Gravesend.

In connexion with the meetings of the association the annual meeting of the Kent Union is also held. Its object is to provide annuities for ministers disabled by age or infirmity and their widows. Gratuities are also voted to specially necessitous cases. The annuity, varying each year with the number of claimants, amounts on this occasion to more than 211. This society costs nothing for working expenses and deserves greater support in the form of annual subscriptions, which would be thankfully received by the treasurer, W. Parnell, Esq., Lewisham-road, Greenwich.

The meetings were well attended, the contributions liberal, and the maintenance of a devotional spirit made it good to be there.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Dr. Miller has resumed his out-door services at Birmingham. Large and attentive congregations, consisting chiefly of working-men, gather round his pulpit, in some of the chief thoroughfares where there is open space sufficient to avoid obstructions.

THE REV. R. C. HUCHINGS, of the Western College, Plymouth, having received a most cordial and unanimous visitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in the Independent chapel, Ottery St. Mary, will enter on his work on Sunday, the 29th of the present month.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—On Friday night, at eleven o'clock, the committee of the Midnight Meeting movement held their Third District Meeting in the large reading-room of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The Rev. E. Manning delivered a most impressive address. Prayers were offered up by the Rev. E. W. Thomas and others, and two hymns were sung. Several brief addresses were then de-

livered, and the proceedings closed shortly after two. A large number of the women present embraced the offer of shelter made to them, and were conveyed away in cabs.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN HYDE-PARK.—On Sunday several large audiences listened attentively to open-air preaching in Hyde-park; one was addressed by a clergyman, another by a layman, a third by a captain in the navy, and a soldier preached to the fourth standing up in his uniform and wearing his medals. In all these cases great attention was given, and it is hoped that the liberty lately accorded to use the parks in this manner every Sunday may be the means of great good.

BEDFORD CHAPEL, ST. PANCRA.—The temporary period for which the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., undertook the care of this newly-formed church having expired, an earnest wish has been manifested by the people that Mr. Reed would accept the stated pastorate. We believe, however, that Mr. Reed has already notified to the Chapel-Building Society that, looking at the financial burdens upon the place, he does not propose to renew his labours in that locality. It is gratifying to know that the church and congregation have much increased, and the schools are in a most flourishing state, while the open-air services conducted by Mr. Reed have been greatly blessed to the neighbourhood.—*Patriot*.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The seasonal anniversary of this institution was held at the college on Wednesday, 27th June. Rev. Dr. Raffles presided. The Revs. E. Mellor, M.A., N. Jennings, M.A., T. Matheson, B.A., C. D. Ginebery, and Professor Elliott, of Queen's College, Liverpool, who had examined the students, presented their reports, and the Rev. James Parsons delivered an address to the students. Revs. J. Kelly, G. B. Babier, J. G. Rogers, B.A., A. Thomson, M.A., P. Thomson, M.A., H. Parkinson, R. M. Davies, Professors Rogers, Newton, and Hall, and other ministers and gentlemen, were present, several of whom took part in the proceedings of the meeting.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-first annual association of General Baptists was held a few days ago at Wisbeach, the Rev. R. Kenney, of Burton-upon-Trent, presiding. The circular letter was by the Rev. James Salisbury, of Hugglescote, on "Predestination," and controverted, of course, the views of the Particular Baptists on such subjects. The report of the college at Nottingham was favourable; and it was stated that considerable sums had been promised towards a fund of 5,000*l.* for a building. A report from the Hymn-book Committee showed that there was continued profit. The number baptized through the year, throughout the denomination, was 1,410; and the clear increase of members during the year was 515. Last year the total number of members in the denomination was stated to be 19,362. The meetings were attended by the Rev. D. G. Graham, representing the Free-will Baptists of America. The next association is to be held in Leicester. It was determined to discuss, next year, the practicability of an amalgamation with the Particular Baptist denomination.

LIVERPOOL.—FAREWELL COMPLIMENT TO THE REV. W. HARCUS.—The members of the Liverpool Fraternal Association of Independent Ministers held a special meeting on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at the Royal Rock Ferry Hotel, to take leave of the Rev. W. Harcus, of Toxteth Chapel, who has been requested by the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society to undertake the pastoral charge of the church at Kensington, South Australia, and who proposes leaving England for his new sphere of labour in a few weeks. The members of the association dined together, and then presented an address, signed by all the Independent ministers in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, to Mr. Harcus, expressing their confidence in his Christian and ministerial character, and wishing him great success in the sphere of labour on which he is about to enter. To this address Mr. Harcus responded in appropriate terms. The Rev. W. C. Stalybrass, of Wavertree, then, in the name of the brethren, and of a few other friends, presented Mr. Harcus with about 100 volumes of valuable books of reference, which it was hoped would be found useful in aiding him in the prosecution of his ministry in his distant sphere of labour.

OPEN-AIR LAY PREACHING AT FAIRLOP-FAIR.—Fairlop-fair has existed since 1720, when Daniel Day, a blockmaker of Wapping, rigged a boat, and placing it on wheels drove his family and workmen to Hainault Forest about twelve miles north-east of London. There they had a feast under the shade of an oak, on the first Friday in July. Others soon imitated him, until the day became a regular saturnalia, having a fearful amount of drunkenness and licentiousness connected with it. The custom has been continued to the present day. In addition to the large number who go to the forest in their wheeled boats, tens of thousands go to see the boats return, so that an immense crowd throngs the Whitechapel and Mile-End-roads till a very late hour of the night. Last Friday week an effort was made to bring the Gospel to bear upon this vast mass of human beings. Nearly 100 warm-hearted men took up about fifty-stations, and preached Christ to the crowds till a late hour of the night, giving away from 25,000 to 30,000 tracts. Few interruptions took place, and deep attention prevailed. The idea of thus meeting the people seems to have been suggested at the Crosby Hall prayer-meeting, which led to the formation of other meetings, and through them a spirit of inquiry was raised among the Christians of the locality as to what could be done to bring the Gospel before these people. The Rev.

Wm. Tyler, of Mile End New-town Chapel, and the Rev. C. Stovel, took an active part in the movement, and both preached in the streets on Friday night. The Open-air Mission sent several men who rendered valuable assistance. The Young Men's Christian Association, several Christian men from George-yard, Whitechapel, some students, and the South London Union Auxiliary of the Open-air Mission, lent their assistance, in addition to City missionaries, Scripture-readers, and Christian friends residing on the spot. A Mr. Henry Wheeler, who has been sixty years an open-air preacher, and is eighty-eight years of age, was among the number. These men of God met at the Free Church, King Edward-street, Mile End New-town, at five, where they took tea, and having united in prayer, proceeded two and two to their appointed stations.

HARE-COURT, CANONBURY.—The church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander Raleigh have begun their efforts for the good of the neighbourhood in which their place of worship is situated, by the erection of buildings which answer the double purpose of Sunday-schools and a preaching station. Canonbury does not afford scope for Sunday-schools. Albert-town was therefore selected by the friends at Hare-court, as the sphere of their evangelising labours. In this large and populous district, which lies between Stoke Newington-green and the continuation of Kingsland-road, the only previous provision consisted of a very small Baptist chapel, and the church of St. Matthias, which latter is noted for Puseyite forms and Tractarian teaching. The new schools have been erected in Milton-road. They were opened on Tuesday, July 3, by a public tea, followed by a public meeting. Mr. Raleigh presided on the occasion, supported by the Rev. Henry Allon, the Rev. John Jefferson, the Rev. — Conway (Mr. Jefferson's assistant), the Rev. — Davis, and by Mr. R. Cunliffe, Mr. J. Spicer, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. F. Fitch (treasurer), Mr. R. Sinclair (secretary), Mr. Anderson, and a numerous company from Hare-court and neighbouring congregations. It appeared from a statement read by Mr. Fitch, that the land cost 400*l.*; the building and furniture, 820*l.*; making, with the cost of conveyancing, gas-fitting, &c., 1,337*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Towards this the actual receipts were 855*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*; promises, 147*l.*; leaving a balance of 334*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* In liquidation of this, Mr. Spicer and Mr. Cunliffe promised 50*l.* each; other gentlemen followed with promises of various sums, and the result is that not more than 70*l.* remains to be provided for. Mr. Cunliffe offered to guarantee the payment of that sum; but it is expected that it will be furnished by donations and congregational collections. Mr. Sinclair stated that the committee had received tenders of services as teachers beyond what would be required. Nearly all the gentlemen named delivered short practical addresses, on the subject of home missions and Sunday-school instruction. Mr. Raleigh expressed a hope that at no distant day a chapel would be erected in connexion with the school. On Sunday evening week he himself inaugurated the Sunday evening services which it is reasonably expected will lead to this result. Hare-court Chapel is scarcely able to accommodate the numbers who constantly seek admission.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, there being present a large number of subscribers to the institution and friends of the pupils. The examinations had been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Falding, Principal of Rotherham College, and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, M.A., of Cleckheaton. Their reports were of the most satisfactory character. The usual debates and recitations of the pupils, which occupied the earlier hours of the morning, excited much interest; as the productions of the students without the aid of their masters, they reflected the greatest credit upon them. Dr. Fraser, Principal of Airedale College, took the chair; and the Rev. Dr. Bewglass, the principal of the school, having spoken briefly of the energy and perseverance of the boys in their studies, Dr. Fraser presented the prizes among the successful students. Dr. Bewglass introduced each student with a few words descriptive of his conduct, and Dr. Fraser accompanying each presentation with a few words of commendation and encouragement. The following is the prize list:—

1st Greek, D. Owen, Smethwick, and B. Beddow, Barnsley (equals); 2nd, Alexander McKellar, Ilfracombe; 3rd, M. Hudson, Prestatyn. 1st Latin, A. R. Calvert, Allerton; 2nd, A. McKellar; 3rd, J. Bottomley, Sowerby. 1st Scripture history, J. D. Lorraine, Wakefield; 2nd, A. Davis, Merton. 1st Geography, J. Aston, Ecclehill; 2nd, M. Hudson. 1st History, J. Toller, Kettering; 2nd, E. Wilson, Repton. 1st English Grammar and parsing, J. Toller; 2nd, J. Morris, Sale Moor. 1st Spelling from dictation, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, A. Davis. 1st Mathematics, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, C. Barff, South Seas; 3rd, W. J. Lorraine, Wakefield. 1st General arithmetic, J. Goodall, Durham; 2nd, J. Dyer, Bath. 1st Mental arithmetic, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, J. Ely, Rochester. 1st Writing, J. Davis, Merton; 2nd, J. Dyer. 1st French, J. Wolstenholme, Belper, and D. Owen (equals); 2nd, J. D. Beighton, Birmingham, and B. Beddow (equals). Good conduct, J. D. Beighton. 1st German, J. Barff, South Seas; 2nd, R. Hardie, Brill. Hebrew, A. J. Griffith, Hitchin. General good conduct, B. Beddow.

The presentation being concluded, Dr. Fraser addressed the assembly in a short speech. The ordinary business of the annual meeting was transacted; in the first instance, E. Hanson, Esq., of Halifax, being called to the chair. The Rev. J. S. Eastmead, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the health of the pupils had been preserved during the past year. There was, however,

you will name the particular work in which it may be found, and guide me to the context.

Mr. Rogers concludes by expressing a hope that Sir John has been misunderstood. To this letter Mr. Rogers obtains a prompt reply commencing with a recognition of its "kind and Christian spirit." Sir John then proceeds thus:—

First, I would do all honour to the zeal and devotion exhibited by the missionary body in its many ramifications. While in China, and in Siam, it was frequently my privilege to enforce a recognition of their rights, and a redress of their grievances. I have often borne testimony to the general purity of their lives, and to the recognised value of their services, especially in the medical and scientific field, but at the same time I felt that, of many, the views such as the corruption of our nature by the fall of man; the vicarious atonement; the denial of salvation beyond the Christian pale; eternal damnation; and others commonly deemed orthodox, are not likely to obtain extensive acceptance with the Chinese; but are, on the contrary, an insurmountable barrier to the reception of the Gospel, as presented to them.

You probably know that the groundwork of all moral training in China, is, that "The child is born pure." These are the three first words in the Trinitarian Classic, the book universally used in the Elementary Schools.—"The nature of man is essentially good, and is perverted by bad education." The Chinese will sympathise with the beautiful language of our Saviour—"Little children,"—"of such is the kingdom of heaven,"—but will not believe in the sinfulness of their origin, or the hopelessness of their destiny, if unbaptized. I have again and again heard Chinamen complain of the intolerance of missionaries, who assured them that by the rejection of orthodox Christianity they imperilled their souls.

And here allow me to add, that the interest expressed by many of the missionaries in those impostors, the leaders of the Taiping insurrections, one of whom calls himself "The second person of the Trinity"—"The Holy Ghost"—and gives other evidence of their dark ignorance and substantial idolatry;—the expression of such interest, associated as have been the proceedings of the rebels with desolation and destruction, rapine and murder, has been injurious to the missionary cause.

I have not access here to the writings of Jonathan Edwards. Many years have passed since I read the works of that eminent, eloquent, and impassioned writer, whom I certainly would not willingly misrepresent, and may somewhat imperfectly remember. But two strong examples of his vehement phraseology were impressed on my mind. That he had said, it might constitute a portion of the blessedness of the saints in heaven to witness the tortures of the damned in hell. And that in hell were to be found "Infants not a span long." The passage you quote is not inconsistent with this doctrine. It avers that children "Come into the world in sin," but are *capable* (he only says *capable*) subjects of eternal holiness and happiness. And when he represents that on certain conditions such "infinite benefits" may, "with great reason," be expected, is it not a necessary deduction that the non-fulfilment of the conditions implies the non-enjoyment of the privilege?

The rejoinder of Mr. Rogers recalls Sir John Bowring's attention to the occasion of the correspondence:—

The question between us relates neither to Chinese belief, neither to Protestant Doctrinal Theology, but to a simple matter of fact.

You are reported to have said, that you heard a Chinese father reason with a Christian missionary, and the latter would say—"You know that child of yours is born in sin, and condemned to eternal perdition, unless you listen to me. I wish to know whether you really heard a Christian Protestant missionary say that? And if you did, to what society did he belong; and what was his name?"

What the Chinamen said to you of the Missionaries, is one thing, and what you heard the missionaries say to the Chinamen is another, and it is on this latter point that I desire to be informed.

I am the more anxious to receive explicit answers to my inquiries, since I and my people are connected with the Chinese Missions, and hold in utter abhorrence the principle which you are reported to have attributed to the Missionaries. I have also the honour to know many of the directors, and some of the secretaries of our chief Missionary Institutions, and from none have I ever heard such a sentiment as that with which they are now indiscriminately charged. I, with multitudes of Christians, believe in the salvation of *all* infants, whether born of heathen or of Christian parents.

"They die, for Adam sinned;
They live, for Christ has died."

No society which taught an opposite doctrine could have my sympathy or co-operation. I am anxious, therefore, that this matter should be clearly defined.

In regard to Jonathan Edwards, permit me to say, what I am sure your candour and love of fair play will at once admit, that disjointed expressions prove nothing, and that there is a wide difference between *accurate* and *connected* quotations, and, as you say, "the somewhat imperfect remembrance of many years."

Mr. Rogers reminds Sir John Bowring that it is no new thing for the heathen to complain of Christianity, its requirements, and its teachers, as intolerant.

This letter was written on the 6th of June. On the 15th, having received no reply, Mr. Rogers writes again, and in this communication he refers to a further alleged statement of Sir John that the efforts of missionaries in China had been failures. Hitherto the veracity of the missionaries had been unquestioned, and they affirmed that there were hundreds of Chinese converts in Church fellowship. Was this true? The missionaries were not here to defend themselves, and he felt the "deepest sorrow, that it should have been reserved for an accomplished scholar, and one so recently the representative in China of the Queen of Great Britain, to publicly extenuate, if not to extol, idolatrous practices, and at the same time, asperse the proceedings of zealous and pious men who have risked their lives in the service of Christ."

Sir John Bowring now replies that Mr. Rogers's

second communication was so "uncordial and censorious" that he thought it better to be silent. As to the last letter, its "condemnatory conclusions are unwarranted by anything he ever thought or said."

Mr. Rogers disclaims discourtesy, and withdrew everything that might really bear that construction. In the course of the letter he says:—

You are reported to have said that the efforts of the missionaries in China were failures: I have shown that they were not. I have referred to your extenuation of idolatrous practices, and, at the same time, aspersing the efforts of zealous and Christian men who have risked their lives in the service of Christ; to which you reply these "condemnatory conclusions are unwarranted by anything I have ever thought or said." Permit me to quote the identical language that you have not disavowed, upon which I founded these conclusions:—"Wandering in the interior of China, he once entered a forest, where there was a waterfall, surrounded by beautiful scenery, and near it a granite rock, in which some poor Chinese had scooped out an altar, and placed upon it a god. To that god, libations were offered, prayers were addressed, and the idolator, as he was called, believed and hoped that by the influence of that idol some mischief might be averted, some child in his family might recover from disease, some parent subjected to great affliction might be spared, some relative, undertaking a perilous voyage, might be preserved from the danger of the sea, some friend in the army might be protected in the day of battle. Was there no religion in that? He thought there was a great deal, and that that benign Being who looks down from heaven's heights, makes none of those distinctions which his creatures make among themselves." You have not disavowed this language.

Mr. Rogers refers to Chinese practice as illustrating the kind of religion they possessed.

Sir John Bowring to this says:—

If I am supposed to have confounded spiritual worship with the grossness of idolatry I have been much misunderstood.

The correspondence closes by Mr. Rogers's expression of pleasure that on this point Sir John has been misunderstood, and his wish that the explanation had extended to what he said in regard to Christian Missions in China.

PETITIONS AGAINST THE RELIGIOUS CENSUS.

Up to Wednesday last, July 11th, the number of petitions to Parliament in favour of the withdrawal of the words "religious profession" from the Census Bill was 795, with the large number of 70,769 signatures. Of these 626 petitions, with 62,326 signatures, were presented on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday week.

M.P.'S AND THE CENSUS BILL.—The chairman of the public meeting, promoted by the Local Religious Freedom Society, held in Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Tuesday, 10th July, in reply to the petition sent off that night, has received letters expressing objections to the Census proposal, from M.P.'s of that district, including one from Mr. Ridley, who says:—"I do not remember any subject since I had the honour of a seat in this House on which I have felt more deeply." This remark is only an illustration of the strong objection felt to the scheme generally on the Liberal side of the House.

THE ESTABLISHED CLERGY AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.—In reference to the letter of "Presbyter" in the *Record*, recommending his clerical brethren no longer to co-operate in religious objects with members of the Liberation Society, the Rev. W. Webster sensibly writes in the same journal:—

If Dissenters are to any great extent actuated by the motives which your correspondents impute to them, to withdraw from these catholic societies on this account will be to give increased power and influence to those who hold the principles of the Liberation Society, and also to subtract materially from that which I presume is the great end your correspondents have in view, the growth of pure and undefiled religion.

In this matter I would request my clerical brethren to consider whether they regard themselves as ministers of Christ, or as clergy of the Establishment. If they take the former view of their position they will most successfully make proof of their ministry by showing that they have the mind of Christ. If they take the latter view I shall not be surprised at their following the course recommended by "Presbyter."

CANADIAN BISHOPRIC.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal, appointing the Lord Bishop of Montreal and successors to be metropolitan bishops of Canada. —*Friday's Gazette*.

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—We regret to learn that the disturbance at St. George's-in-the-East have been renewed, and that they are again likely to figure in our police intelligence. The scenes on Sunday last were of a disgraceful character, and on Monday Mr. Dove, a clergyman connected with the church, applied for and obtained a summons against Mr. Rosier, who, it will be remembered, recently appeared in the ecclesiastical courts.

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF ENGLAND AND WALES.—The autumnal meeting will be held in Blackburn, on Monday, Sept. 24, and following days. The churches in that town are making suitable efforts to give a cordial and comfortable welcome to the pastors, delegates, and other brethren who may visit them. It is requested that those who intend to be present should signify their intention, as soon as convenient, to the Rev. A. Fraser, M.A., Blackburn.

ANTICIPATED SCHISM IN THE GREEK CHURCH.—There is at present a tremendous religious ferment

in Bulgaria and Roumelia, and it is by no means unlikely that there will be a great schism in the Greek Church. In the neighbourhood of Seres no fewer than 20,000 orthodox Greeks have thrown off the supremacy of the Patriarch at Constantinople, and joined the United Greeks, who recognise the Pope as their spiritual chief. For the moment everything is quiet in Serbia, and it is believed at Belgrade that the "faisceurs" have received orders from Russia to remain passive for a time.

THE VICAR OF FROME AND THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The Vicar of Frome has just issued a pastoral letter to his parishioners, in which the restoration of the old church is broached. The proposal is represented as one of absolute necessity, an architect having reported that a slight settlement of the walls or a heavy fall of snow would jeopardise the walls of the building. The expense of the restoration is estimated, with incidentals, at 4,000*l.*, and to raise this, the vicar, in his address, says:—"We must repudiate the usual resource in such cases—the Church-rates, and rely solely on the free-will offerings of those who will give to the Lord's house with a grateful heart." The church was first erected on or near its present site nearly 1,200 years ago, and rebuilt almost in its present form 500 years ago. The vicar intends commencing operations as soon as 2,000*l.* has been obtained. —*Salisbury Journal*.

VOLUNTARIISM IN AMERICA.—Since the erection of the first Methodist church in America, in 1768, there have been 14,000 erected—an average of three a week. During the last two years the Methodists of the United States have erected churches at the rate of one and a half per diem! And parsonages, three a week! In the presence of such facts can any one deny that there is a power in Christian voluntarism? We may indeed ask what power is to be compared with this? Where is the monarch who could undertake to build, year after year, 500 churches annually? If the present movement in England for the abolition of Church-rates should be successful, are we to believe that the Church of England would not be able to find in the piety and zeal of her own members the resources necessary for maintaining her edifices in a due state of conservation? We cannot for a moment believe that she would not. —*American Paper*.

A "MIRACULOUS IMAGE" AT ROME.—A letter from Rome in the Paris ultramontane journal, the *Monde*, says:—"The Cardinal-Vicar has published, by order of his Holiness, an invitation to the clergy and people of Rome, to accompany processionaly, to-morrow evening, the miraculous image of the Virgin, which is to be conveyed from the basilica of St. Mary to the church of Gesu. According to tradition this image was painted by St. Luke the Evangelist. It was held in great veneration so far back as the time of St. Gregory the Great, who had it carried to St. Peter's when a terrible pestilence afflicted the city. Pope Paul V. had recourse to the same means on a similar occasion, and he followed the image on foot, accompanied by the whole Sacred College, in which there were then three celebrated cardinals—Bellarmine, Baronius, and Toledo. Gregory XVI., in 1835 and 1837, only obtained the cessation of the cholera, which was committing great ravages, by the same pious exercise. Now that a moral pestilence, more terrible in its effect than those which have already taken place, is ravaging Rome and Italy, his Holiness Pope Pius IX. is following the example of his predecessors."

SUPPRESSION OF PREACHING AND TEACHING.—A striking illustration of the intolerance too frequently exercised in our rural districts, has been recently enacted in the neighbourhood of Dorking. Near to that town, but almost entirely in the parish of Mickleham, is the hamlet of Westhumble. Among the pretty villas in the vicinity, are Camilla Lacey, occupied by Lady Caroline Cavendish; and Burford Lodge, the seat of T. Matthew, Esq. Westhumble, though attached to Mickleham, and of course compelled to support Mother-Church, has not been blessed, it would appear, with superfluous attention to its spiritual interests. This lack of service was therefore sought to be supplied by the Wesleyans, who, about three years ago, established a preaching station in a cottage on the Camilla Lacey Estate. About six months since, some ladies connected with the Independent demonstration, deploring the neglected and ignorant condition of the children in the hamlet, entertained the benevolent idea of a Sunday-school, and commenced the good work in a cottage belonging to Mr. Matthew. Both preaching and teaching were proceeded with till some three or four weeks since, when a peremptory intimation was received by the Camilla Lacey cottage that no more meetings should be held. Simultaneously with this prohibition, a notice of the same character was given to the occupier of the school cottage, the consequence being the cessation of preaching in one domicile, and teaching in the other. There is no doubt that this arbitrary procedure is the fruit of clerical interference; it is a matter for congratulation, however, that the end designed has not been attained, for since the suppression of the service and the school in the cottages, the former has been conducted in the highway, fronting the dwelling where it was previously held, and the latter has been resumed in another part of the hamlet. These arrangements have been made under the emergency, and are only temporary. It is hoped, however, that a piece of land may be obtained on which to erect a school-room, but this may be a matter of some difficulty, as almost the whole of the property in the neighbourhood is in hands adverse to such a project. So great, indeed, is the opposing influence exerted, that many of the cottagers in the hamlet

are now deterred from attending the service themselves, and from sending their children to the school. We are glad the matter has been taken up by a local paper—the *West Surrey Times*; and we join with that journal in saying "Let there be a vigorously expressed resolve that whoever may oppose—be he titled or wealthy—there shall be freedom of conscience, and liberty of prophesying."

Religious Intelligence.

KENT CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The annual meetings of this association were recently held at Deal. On that occasion the attendance of ministers from all parts of the county was large, and deep interest characterised the proceedings. Two sermons were preached as usual, one by the Rev. W. Hodson, of Dartford, from Col. i. 15–20, on the essential dignity of the Son of God, and the exalted position he holds in his Church. At the close, the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was observed, and felt to be a service of great spiritual profit—the Rev. H. J. Rook, of Faversham, presiding. The other sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Baldwin Brown, B.A., of Clapham. Considerable interest was felt in listening to his excellent and powerful discourse, because different opinions respecting his recently published work, "The Divine Life in Man," have been expressed since his appointment to preach for the association. His text was Col. ii. 8–10; his subject, the completeness of the individual Christian in Christ, (1) as the one mediator between God and man, the one high priest before the throne; (2) as the ground of justification, the one sufficient sacrifice for the sins of the world; (3) as the author and perfecter of the divine life in the soul. The minds of those who heard this discourse were set at rest, by the clear and satisfactory expression of sentiment, and when the vote of thanks was subsequently passed, a request was made for its publication; ministers and delegates, elder and younger, uniting in approval and commendation.

At the business sessions several ministerial changes and congregational movements were reported. A canvass of the county having been made by the Rev. E. Corke during the past year, the amount of contributions obtained was felt to be satisfactory, while the extent of ignorance of the association and its operations revealed by this canvass was lamented. To correct this it was resolved that a collector for the association should be appointed in each congregation. Grants-in-aid were then voted, and a resolution passed, "That it be a question for future consideration whether any grant shall be made to a church unless the aggregate salary of the minister amount to 80*l*." A memorial was drawn up for presentation to Lord Palmerston, setting forth the strong objections to the "religious profession" clause of the Census Bill and requesting its withdrawal. The registration of places of worship was next the subject of discussion, and a resolution was passed directing immediate attention to it. The executive committee, officers, &c., were then appointed, and, subsequently, votes of thanks passed, especially to the Rev. J. T. Bartram and the friends at Deal, for the hearty welcome, generous hospitality, and excellent arrangements which so greatly promoted the comfort and pleasure of those who attended the meetings.

At the public meeting William Betts, Esq., of Sandown, occupied the chair. A report was read by the secretary, the Rev. T. T. Waterman, B.A., of Maidstone. Addresses were delivered on the objects of the association—on Congregationalism—on Evangelistic Effort in the County—on Personal Piety and Devotedness, by the Revs. J. Pulling, of Deptford; T. J. Kightley, of Cranbrook; W. Grigby, of London; and B. H. Kluht, of Gravesend.

In connexion with the meetings of the association the annual meeting of the Kent Union is also held. Its object is to provide annuities for ministers disabled by age or infirmity and their widows. Gratuities are also voted to specially necessitous cases. The annuity, varying each year with the number of claimants, amounts on this occasion to more than 2*l*. This society costs nothing for working expenses and deserves greater support in the form of annual subscriptions, which would be thankfully received by the treasurer, W. Parnell, Esq., Lewisham-road, Greenwich.

The meetings were well attended, the contributions liberal, and the maintenance of a devotional spirit made it good to be there.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN BIRMINGHAM.—The Rev. Dr. Miller has resumed his out-door services at Birmingham. Large and attentive congregations, consisting chiefly of working-men, gather round his pulpit, in some of the chief thoroughfares where there is open space sufficient to avoid obstructions.

THE REV. R. C. HUCHINGS, of the Western College, Plymouth, having received a most cordial and unanimous visitation to the pastorate of the church assembling in the Independent chapel, Ottery St. Mary, will enter on his work on Sunday, the 29th of the present month.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.—On Friday night, at eleven o'clock, the committee of the Midnight Meeting movement held their Third District Meeting in the large reading-room of Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street. The Rev. E. Mannering delivered a most impressive address. Prayers were offered up by the Rev. E. W. Thomas and others, and two hymns were sung. Several brief addresses were then de-

livered, and the proceedings closed shortly after two. A large number of the women present embraced the offer of shelter made to them, and were conveyed away in cabs.

OPEN-AIR PREACHING IN HYDE-PARK.—On Sunday several large audiences listened attentively to open-air preaching in Hyde-park; one was addressed by a clergyman, another by a layman, a third by a captain in the navy, and a soldier preached to the fourth standing up in his uniform and wearing his medals. In all these cases great attention was given, and it is hoped that the liberty lately accorded to use the parks in this manner every Sunday may be the means of great good.

BEDFORD CHAPEL, ST. PANCRAZ.—The temporary period for which the Rev. Andrew Reed, B.A., undertook the care of this newly-formed church having expired, an earnest wish has been manifested by the people that Mr. Reed would accept the stated pastorate. We believe, however, that Mr. Reed has already notified to the Chapel-Building Society that, looking at the financial burdens upon the place, he does not propose to renew his labours in that locality. It is gratifying to know that the church and congregation have much increased, and the schools are in a most flourishing state, while the open-air services conducted by Mr. Reed have been greatly blessed to the neighbourhood.—*Patriot*.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.—The sessional anniversary of this institution was held at the college on Wednesday, 27th June. Rev. Dr. Raffles presided. The Revs. E. Mellor, M.A., N. Jennings, M.A., T. Matheson, B.A., C. D. Ginsbury, and Professor Elliott, of Queen's College, Liverpool, who had examined the students, presented their reports, and the Rev. James Parsons delivered an address to the students. Revs. J. Kelly, G. B. Bubier, J. G. Rogers, B.A., A. Thomson, M.A., P. Thomson, M.A., H. Parkinson, R. M. Davies, Professors Rogers, Newton, and Hall, and other ministers and gentlemen, were present, several of whom took part in the proceedings of the meeting.

GENERAL BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—The ninety-first annual association of General Baptists was held a few days ago at Wisbeach, the Rev. R. Kenney, of Burton-upon-Trent, presiding. The circular letter was by the Rev. James Salisbury, of Hugglescote, on "Predestination," and controverted, of course, the views of the Particular Baptists on such subjects. The report of the college at Nottingham was favourable; and it was stated that considerable sums had been promised towards a fund of 5,000*l*. for a building. A report from the Hymn-book Committee showed that there was continued profit. The number baptized through the year, throughout the denomination, was 1,410; and the clear increase of members during the year was 515. Last year the total number of members in the denomination was stated to be 19,362. The meetings were attended by the Rev. D. G. Graham, representing the Free-will Baptists of America. The next association is to be held in Leicester. It was determined to discuss, next year, the practicability of an amalgamation with the Particular Baptist denomination.

LIVERPOOL.—FAREWELL COMPLIMENT TO THE REV. W. HARCUS.—The members of the Liverpool Fraternal Association of Independent Ministers held a special meeting on Tuesday, the 3rd instant, at the Royal Rock Ferry Hotel, to take leave of the Rev. W. Harcus, of Toxteth Chapel, who has been requested by the Committee of the Colonial Missionary Society to undertake the pastoral charge of the church at Kensington, South Australia, and who proposes leaving England for his new sphere of labour in a few weeks. The members of the association dined together, and then presented an address, signed by all the Independent ministers in Liverpool and the neighbourhood, to Mr. Harcus, expressing their confidence in his Christian and ministerial character, and wishing him great success in the sphere of labour on which he is about to enter. To this address Mr. Harcus responded in appropriate terms. The Rev. W. C. Stalybrass, of Wavertree, then, in the name of the brethren, and of a few other friends, presented Mr. Harcus with about 100 volumes of valuable books of reference, which it was hoped would be found useful in aiding him in the prosecution of his ministry in his distant sphere of labour.

OPEN-AIR LAY PREACHING AT FAIRLOP-FAIR.—Fairlop-fair has existed since 1720, when Daniel Day, a blockmaker of Wapping, rigged a boat, and placing it on wheels drove his family and workmen to Hainault Forest about twelve miles north-east of London. There they had a feast under the shade of an oak, on the first Friday in July. Others soon imitated him, until the day became a regular saturnalia, having a fearful amount of drunkenness and licentiousness connected with it. The custom has been continued to the present day. In addition to the large number who go to the forest in their wheeled boats, tens of thousands go to see the boats return, so that an immense crowd throngs the Whitechapel and Mile-End-roads till a very late hour of the night. Last Friday week an effort was made to bring the Gospel to bear upon this vast mass of human beings. Nearly 100 warm-hearted men took up about fifty-stations, and preached Christ to the crowds till a late hour of the night, giving away from 25,000 to 30,000 tracts. Few interruptions took place, and deep attention prevailed. The idea of thus meeting the people seems to have been suggested at the Crosby Hall prayer-meeting, which led to the formation of other meetings, and through them a spirit of inquiry was raised among the Christians of the locality as to what could be done to bring the Gospel before these people. The Rev.

Wm. Tyler, of Mile End New-town Chapel, and the Rev. C. Stovel, took an active part in the movement, and both preached in the streets on Friday night. The Open-air Mission sent several men who rendered valuable assistance. The Young Men's Christian Association, several Christian men from George-yard, Whitechapel, some students, and the South London Union Auxiliary of the Open-air Mission, lent their assistance, in addition to City missionaries, Scripture-readers, and Christian friends residing on the spot. A Mr. Henry Wheeler, who has been sixty years an open-air preacher, and is eighty-eight years of age, was among the number. These men of God met at the Free Church, King Edward-street, Mile End New-town, at five, where they took tea, and having united in prayer, proceeded two and two to their appointed stations.

HARE-COURT, CANONBURY.—The church and congregation under the pastoral care of the Rev. Alexander Raleigh have begun their efforts for the good of the neighbourhood in which their place of worship is situate, by the erection of buildings which answer the double purpose of Sunday-schools and a preaching station. Canonbury does not afford scope for Sunday-schools. Albert-town was therefore selected by the friends at Hare-court, as the sphere of their evangelising labours. In this large and populous district, which lies between Stoke Newington-green and the continuation of Kingsland-road, the only previous provision consisted of a very small Baptist chapel, and the church of St. Matthias, which latter is noted for Puseyite forms and Tractarian teaching. The new schools have been erected in Milton-road. They were opened on Tuesday, July 3, by a public tea, followed by a public meeting. Mr. Raleigh presided on the occasion, supported by the Rev. Henry Allon, the Rev. John Jefferson, the Rev. — Conway (Mr. Jefferson's assistant), the Rev. — Davis, and by Mr. R. Cunliffe, Mr. J. Spicer, Mr. E. Smith, Mr. F. Fitch (treasurer), Mr. R. Sinclair (secretary), Mr. Anderson, and a numerous company from Hare-court and neighbouring congregations. It appeared from a statement read by Mr. Fitch, that the land cost 400*l*.; the building and furniture, 820*l*.; making, with the cost of conveyancing, gas-fitting, &c., 1,337*l*. 9*s*. 1*d*. Towards this the actual receipts were 855*l*. 15*s*. 5*d*.; promises, 147*l*.; leaving a balance of 334*l*. 13*s*. 8*d*. In liquidation of this, Mr. Spicer and Mr. Cunliffe promised 50*l*. each; other gentlemen followed with promises of various sums, and the result is that not more than 70*l*. remains to be provided for. Mr. Cunliffe offered to guarantee the payment of that sum; but it is expected that it will be furnished by donations and congregational collections. Mr. Sinclair stated that the committee had received tenders of services as teachers beyond what would be required. Nearly all the gentlemen named delivered short practical addresses, on the subject of home missions and Sunday-school instruction. Mr. Raleigh expressed a hope that at no distant day a chapel would be erected in connexion with the school. On Sunday evening week he himself inaugurated the Sunday evening services which it is reasonably expected will lead to this result. Hare-court Chapel is scarcely able to accommodate the numbers who constantly seek admission.

NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL.—The annual meeting of this institution was held on Thursday, there being present a large number of subscribers to the institution and friends of the pupils. The examinations had been conducted by the Rev. Dr. Falding, Principal of Rotherham College, and the Rev. R. Cuthbertson, M.A., of Cleckheaton. Their reports were of the most satisfactory character. The usual debates and recitations of the pupils, which occupied the earlier hours of the morning, excited much interest; as the productions of the students without the aid of their masters, they reflected the greatest credit upon them. Dr. Frazer, Principal of Airedale College, took the chair; and the Rev. Dr. Bewglass, the principal of the school, having spoken briefly of the energy and perseverance of the boys in their studies, Dr. Frazer presented the prizes among the successful students. Dr. Bewglass introduced each student with a few words descriptive of his conduct, and Dr. Frazer accompanying each presentation with a few words of commendation and encouragement. The following is the prize list:—

1st Greek, D. Owen, Smethwick, and B. Biddow, Barnsley (equals); 2nd, Alexander McKellar, Ilfracombe; 3rd, M. Hudson, Prestatyn. 1st Latin, A. R. Calvert, Allerton; 2nd, A. McKellar; 3rd, J. Bottomley, Sowerby. 1st Scripture history, J. D. Lorraine, Wakefield; 2nd, A. Davie, Merton. 1st Geography, J. Aston, Eccleshill; 2nd, M. Hudson. 1st History, J. Toller, Kettering; 2nd, E. Wilson, Repton. 1st English Grammar and parsing, J. Toller; 2nd, J. Morris, Sale Moor. 1st Spelling from dictation, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, A. Davie. 1st Mathematics, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, C. Barff, South Seas; 3rd, W. J. Lorraine, Wakefield. 1st General arithmetic, J. Goodall, Durham; 2nd, J. Dyer, Bath. 1st Mental arithmetic, A. R. Calvert; 2nd, J. Ely, Rochester. 1st Writing, J. Davie, Merton; 2nd, J. Dyer. 1st French, J. Wolstenholme, Belper, and D. Owen (equals); 2nd, J. D. Beighton, Birmingham, and B. Biddow (equals). Good conduct, J. D. Beighton. 1st German, J. Barff, South Seas; 2nd, R. Hardie, Brill. Hebrew, A. J. Griffith, Hitchin. General good conduct, B. Biddow.

The presentation being concluded, Dr. Frazer addressed the assembly in a short speech. The ordinary business of the annual meeting was transacted; in the first instance, E. Hanson, Esq., of Halifax, being called to the chair. The Rev. J. S. Eastmead, the secretary, read the report, which stated that the health of the pupils had been preserved during the past year. There was, however,

to report that the institution had sustained a severe loss in the death of their treasurer, the late W. Shaw, Esq., of Stanley Hall. T. E. Plint, Esq., had consented to succeed Mr. Shaw, as treasurer, and the meeting would be asked to confirm his appointment. The financial position was better than last year, but though 569. 16s. was obtained in subscriptions and donations during 1859, many of the donations had not been continued; and unless new ground is broken into, it could hardly be expected that so large a sum would be raised this year. The report concluded with an appeal to the different denominations with which it is connected; it being said that an institution which afforded such valuable aid to ministers of moderate incomes, ought not to be in debt; and it being also said that the number of people at Silcoates might be increased from forty to a hundred. The Rev. J. S. Eastmead then read the highly satisfactory report of the examiners. After the adoption of various votes of thanks the Rev. Mr. Howard proposed that the meeting presents its grateful acknowledgments to the officers of the school—especially to Dr. Bewglass—for the faithful discharge of their duties during the past year. The Rev. Mr. Waddington, as one who was well acquainted with the subject of tuition, spoke in the highest terms of the system at Silcoates, and then seconded the resolution. Dr. Bewglass thanked the meeting for the expression of their sympathy, and moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and Dr. Fraser. The meeting then terminated. An elegant cold collation was provided for friends from a distance.

Correspondence.

DISSENTING MINISTERS AND THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Friday next is the latest day for the receipt by overseers of claims to be placed on the County Register for the present year, and it may be useful to some of your readers to remind them that a Dissenting minister's, or schoolmaster's endowment, if it consists of freehold or copyhold property, entitles the holder to the county franchise. If it be a freehold house occupied by him, the annual value need not exceed 40s.; but if the house, or land, be occupied by other parties, or if the property be copyhold, the rent must amount to 10l.

A correspondent acquaints me that at the last registration for East Suffolk, the revising barrister admitted the claim of the Episcopal minister of a district church at Lowestoft, whose only emoluments were derived from pew-rents and fees. The claim was objected to, but it was ruled that, although the pew-renters might discontinue their attendance, the appointment of the minister was for life, and he could not be removed from the pulpit except for heresy or immorality.

This seems to be a parallel case to that of most Dissenting ministers occupying either freehold or copyhold chapels, and I believe it is intended to claim for them in the district in question this year.

As there is, literally, not a day to lose in sending in claims to the overseers, I subjoin a form, with some particulars, which should receive careful attention.

Yours truly,

J. CARVELL WILLIAMS.

2, Surgeons' Inn, Fleet-street, July 17.

FORM OF CLAIM.

To the Overseers of the Parish of _____ [or Township of _____], in the County of _____.

I hereby give notice that I claim to be inserted in the List of Voters for the county of _____ [or riding, or division of the county of _____], and that the particulars of my place of abode and qualification are stated in the columns below.

Dated the _____ day of _____, one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

(Signed)

Name of Claimant.	Place of Abode.	Nature of Qualification.	Exact Description of Property, or Name of Occupying Tenant.
[All the Names, and as full length.]	[Full particulars.]	Freehold [or Copyhold] house [and land] or Life Interest in Freehold [or Copyhold] Chapel.	Street and Number (if any), and Name of Occupying Tenant.

DIRECTIONS.—1. Be careful in stating nature of qualification. 2. If sent by post, the notice is in time if posted so as to reach the overseer in the ordinary course of delivery by the 20th of July. The sender is not responsible for any delay in the Post-office. 3. To give proof of due sending, fill up a second, or duplicate form, alike in all respects, both as to contents and address; sign both, and at time of posting produce both to the postmaster, who stamps and returns one of the duplicates to the party posting. This stamped duplicate, if produced by the claimant, is evidence of the due delivery of the original.

DR. HUME'S STATISTICS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I am more than content to leave Dr. Hume and his statistics where he has left them. If his letter does not answer his pamphlet, nothing can. He confesses to the imperfection of his decimal proportions, but pleads in defence that he was writing for "popular readers." He confesses to having omitted any reference to the note in the Census in which the Merthyr Tydvil returns

are stated to be imperfect, but pleads that his calculations were "carried on at a distance from home." He thanks me also for drawing his attention to the fact that, while he drew illustrations of the excess of attendance over accommodation from all Dissenting denominations, he omitted to draw a very obvious one from his own church. He also admits that there was no correspondence in the Merthyr Tydvil returns, and hence, I suppose, withdrew the charges of "a miracle of attendance" and "cooking." I do not wish to add to his mortification at finding that his errors and exaggerations have been noticed, and therefore I will leave him.

A word, however, is required on two sentences in his letter. He attempts to throw blame on Mr. Horace Mann and his assistants because they did not "use the information they possessed respecting defective returns." Does the doctor come from the land of "bulls"? If the returns were defective, how could Mr. Horace Mann and his assistants use the information of which they were defective? They could only state what they did state—viz., the exact information which they possessed, and the exact proportion in which their information was deficient. Another blunder of the doctor's is that the Merthyr Tydvil returns included the attendance at "thirty-nine congregations." Must I refer him again to the note? The Census states that there were thirty-nine Baptist and Independent congregations in Merthyr Tydvil, and that only thirty-five of these returned their accommodation, and thirty-seven their attendance. Dr. Hume argued as though every congregation had made complete returns; and, although his blunder in this matter was pointed out and admitted by himself, repeats it in the very letter in which the admission is made! Only one remark need be made upon this—the doctor is evidently very zealous, but he lacks both discretion and memory.

If I refer to "chapter and verse" for my statements, I think it scarcely necessary to append my name to any communication I may make to any public journal. As Dr. Hume has been pretty well exposed by this time, I advise him to write anonymously in future. His productions will then stand a chance of not being scrutinised and exposed by any

London, July 16th, 1860.

STATISTICIAN.

THE CENSUS BILL AND CHURCH-RATES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—The withdrawal by Sir G. C. Lewis of the obnoxious religious profession clause from the Census Bill last Wednesday evening ought to be a stimulus and a lesson to Dissenters. Let them only show the same spirit and united action in seeking to abolish Church-rates, and those odious imposts will soon be numbered amongst the things of the past. Dissenters now know their strength; let them use it. I enclose my card, and am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. H.

London, July 17, 1860.

THE CHURCH AND THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—In a recent number of the *Record* a letter headed "The Church and the Liberation Society" appeared, signed "Presbyter," of which an extract was given in the *Nonconformist* of the 5th inst. That letter betrayed a spirit so at variance with one's ordinary notions of what is due from a gentleman, that I ventured to send a reply to it for insertion in the *Record*, but it has not been admitted. I take the liberty to send it to you, that if you think it worth while you may give it a place in your valuable paper, which I have taken for several years and read with great delight.

Yours very respectfully,

W. HAWKES.

14, Chapel-field, Norwich, July 14th, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE RECORD.

SIR,—The spirit evinced by your correspondent "Presbyter" towards Dissenters in reference to the matter of Church-rates, harmonises well with the character of the proceedings often adopted in attempts to enforce payment of those obnoxious claims. His courtesy in deliberately charging upon them "an infraction of the Eighth Commandment," because they seek by constitutional means to be legally relieved from so unrighteous an impost, is little calculated to conciliate respect either for the advocate, or his subject. Such an obligation comes with an ill grace from one who, in making it, violates the very next item in the decalogue; and who yet, with an air of pharisaic pride, assumes superior sanctity, and renounces all intercommunion with those whom he thus denounces, forgetting that he may not be quite so well armed against his "opponents" as he pretends himself to be, and that stronger arguments are requisite to sustain his allegation of "barefaced robbery" on the part of the Dissenters towards his Church, than the slander he has put forth. Nay, so far from his allegation being true against Dissenters, it is they who have reason to complain of robbery against the Churchmen, who require them to pay for what they do not receive, and of which they cannot conscientiously avail themselves. Such conduct on the part of men who are ever talking, as "Presbyter" says, of "the baneful tyranny and monstrous usurpation of the Scarlet Lady," but who themselves are walking very much in the steps of that same reputable personage, is not very creditable. Instead of cheerfully sustaining their own system themselves, they are demanding to have the power to tax *ad libitum* other bodies of Christian people with their burdens, thereby hindering the advancement of that truth which they profess themselves so anxious to promote. It is a strange way of alleging "barefaced robbery" against a man, to thrust your hand into his pocket and seize his property, and then turn round upon him and charge him with an "infraction of the Eighth Commandment!" Let "Presbyter" but weigh this subject in the scales of even-handed justice, and apply to it the golden rule "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," and if honestly done, there need be little difficulty in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion.

With what consistency can the Churchmen complain of the course the Dissenters are pursuing to rid themselves of Church-rates, prolific as they are of bitterness and discord, when they themselves so loudly protest against the Maynooth Grant, and are so strenuously urging the Government to cancel it. I do not approve of that grant, but on the contrar should rejoice to see

it abolished; but I do, at the same time, entirely agree with the objects of the Liberation Society, and ardently desire to see all such means as Government grants and endowments for promoting religious interests entirely abandoned, and Christian zeal and effort sustained by the free-will offerings of those who love the truth for its own sake. But, until that great desideratum shall be realised, and in proportion as Christian people lean on such unhallowed means of support, we may expect discord and every evil work to obstruct the course of truth and corrupt the Church.

I remain, &c.

W. H.

Norwich, July 5, 1860.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On Thursday, the Earl of DERBY gave notice that at an early period he should call the attention of their lordships to the present mode of conducting the public business of the House. In doing so it was not his intention to bring forward any motion of a partisan character, or to cast any reflections whatever upon her Majesty's Government. He merely wished to bring the question of conducting the business of the House under their consideration.

JEWS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD LYNTHURST moved that the House go into committee on the Jews Act Amendment Bill, the object of which is to make the resolution of the House of Commons, which it is now necessary to move on the occasion of every member of the Jewish faith taking the oath, a standing order.

LORD CHELMSFORD urged that the bill was a very important one, and contended that the compromise which had taken place on the question of the admission of the Jews to Parliament was not meant to have the force of an Act of Parliament, but should be binding only in the then Parliament, and not on any future ones. The resolution was meant to continue only during each session, and there ought to be no difficulty in the matter.

After some observations from Lord BROUGHAM, the bill passed through committee.

HOLYHEAD HARBOUR.

LORD MAYO moved for a select committee to inquire into the state and efficiency or otherwise of the new Refuge Harbour at Holyhead, the cause or causes of the number of wrecks that occurred therein during the last year, &c.

The Duke of SOMERSET could not take upon himself the responsibility of constructing a new harbour at Holyhead, as the present one was commenced at the recommendation of commissioners especially appointed to decide upon the best sites for good harbours. The effect of the severe gales of last October on the harbour, breakwater, and shipping within it had been much exaggerated, and had created a false impression as to the efficiency of the harbour.

After a good deal of discussion, the motion was withdrawn.

On Friday the Scottish Drainage Bill was read a third time by a majority of three.

GALWAY HARBOUR BILL.

The Galway Harbour Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE proposed an amendment, the object of which was to obtain the reinsertion in the bill of a clause, imposing a guarantee upon the county of Galway for the improvement of the harbour, which had been struck out by the select committee.

After considerable discussion, the House divided, and the amendment was rejected by 18 to 26. The bill then passed.

The Annuity Tax (Edinburgh) Bill was brought up from the Commons, and read a first time; Labourers' Cottages (Scotland) was read a second time; Criminal Lunatics Asylum Bill, Ionian Islands Marriages Bill, Railway Cheap Trains, &c., Bill, Phoenix Park Bill, Tenison's Charity Bill, and Local Government Supplemental Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The reports of amendments on the Jews Act Amendment Bill, the Augmentation of Small Benefices (Ireland) Bill, and the Universities and Colleges Estates Bill, were considered and agreed to. The Indemnity Bill passed through committee.

The House then adjourned.

FRANCE AND SAVOY.

On Monday, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for a copy of a letter addressed by the Foreign-office to the Duke of Wellington in 1815, relating to the military frontier of Savoy, referred to in Lord J. Russell's despatch to Earl Cowley, on the 24th of April last, brought forward the subject of the annexation of the neutralised provinces of Savoy to France, which he strongly condemned. He expressed a belief that the proposed conference would lead to no good result.

LORD WODEHOUSE, in agreeing to the motion, said that as Switzerland had asked for a conference, the British Government could not but consent to send a representative to it.

The Marquis of NORMANBY agreed in the belief that the conference could be of no avail.

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, after complimenting Switzerland on the attitude which she had assumed in this matter, urged that a general good understanding between France and England was preferable to an intimate alliance. He also believed that the proposed conference would, so far from settling the question involved, only lead to new complications in Europe.

LORD BROUGHAM expressed his approval of going to the Conference, as the manly conduct of the

Swiss has attracted to them the sympathies of Europe. He did not believe that France had gained, either territorially or strategically, by the annexation of Savoy and Nice as much as she had lost in the opinion of Europe by that proceeding. He could not agree with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe's opinion on the French alliance. He (Lord Brougham) thought it was of the greatest importance to the interests of the two countries and the surest guarantee for the peace of the world.

The motion was then agreed to.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The Local Taxation Bill passed through committee. The Jews Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed. The University and College Estates Bill was also read a third time and passed. The Census (England, &c.) Bill was brought up from the House of Commons, and read a first time; as was also the Census (Ireland) Bill. The Indemnity Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

At the day sitting on Wednesday, Mr. MACDONALD gave notice of his intention, when the report of the Commission on National Defences was under consideration, to move a resolution to the effect that in the opinion of the House our naval and military forces as at present organised are sufficient for our protection, and that any great additional expenditure for the purposes of erecting fortifications would be a waste of the public money.

THE CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT.

In reply to Mr. Mellor, Sir G. C. LEWIS said a bill would shortly be introduced to continue the Corrupt Practices Act, as it would be impossible to proceed this session with the bill for the amendment of that act.

THE CENSUS BILL.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE RELIGIOUS PROFESSION CLAUSE.

Numerous petitions having been presented against the religious profession clause of the Census Bill, the House went into committee on the measure.

The first three clauses were agreed to.

Clause 4, which provides that a declaration of religious profession should be made, having been put,

Mr. BAINES rose to move the omission of the words by which such declaration is rendered necessary. In doing so he took occasion to rely on the great number of petitions which had been presented by the various Dissenting bodies throughout the country against the clause as it stood, adding that the objection to it was not confined to Dissenters alone, but was shared in by many members of the Established Church. He then proceeded to say, that as the clause originally stood a penalty varying from 1*l.* to 5*l.* was attached to a non-compliance with its provisions, but that that proposal had since been abandoned, observing that, although the imposition of the penalty would no doubt be objectionable, yet its non-imposition would be attended with the disadvantage that the returns, so far as the operation of the clause was concerned, would be extremely defective.

He wished also to call the attention of the House to the fact that to institute an inquiry into the religious professions of householders throughout the kingdom was a novel proceeding, it having been resorted to only on one occasion in Ireland, when the result was so unsatisfactory as to render its renewal inexpedient. He, for one, objected to the institution of such an inquiry on principle—a view of the question which he was supported in taking by many gentlemen not Dissenters, who represented large constituencies in that House, and some of whom had assured him that they had received representations from clergymen of the Church of England disapproving the clause in its present shape. It was indeed supposed by some persons that those who advocated the opinions on the subject which he entertained were actuated by a desire to conceal their religious belief; but no supposition could be more erroneous, as was demonstrated by the fact that they were most strenuous in their opposition to the proposed inquiry were men who every day proclaimed their faith to the world. It was, then, upon no such unworthy ground as that that they objected to the clause; they did so because—with what seemed to be an instinctive feeling in the minds of Englishmen—they deemed it a duty to resist an authoritative demand on the part of the Government upon a point which they regarded as beyond the legitimate scope of civil interference. (Hear, hear.) It was with Dissenters a matter of principle to maintain the freedom and purity of religion as far as possible undiminished by State control, and our history recorded but too many instances of persecution to justify the jealousy on the subject by which they were animated. It was, therefore, that they were united on the present occasion as one man in opposition to the proposed declaration—the Wesleyan sect, who sympathised to the greatest extent with the Established Church, being the most zealous in the cause. But there was another objection to the clause as it stood which many excellent men entertained, and that was that, inasmuch as they were in the habit of attending a place of worship belonging to the Established Church in the morning and a Dissenting chapel in the evening, they would have a difficulty in subscribing to a particular

form of declaration as to their religious profession; while others, who had not the slightest disinclination to proclaim their religious sentiments, were indisposed to ask their guests and the inmates of their houses to submit to a similar ordeal. Indeed, it was quite obvious that the proposed inquiry would operate very injudiciously in the case of one class of those inmates, who were willing to conform to all the usages of the family which they served, but who would not unnaturally dislike being called upon to make a declaration which in their opinion might tend to prejudice their employer against them—supposing their belief to be different from his—or subject them to annoyance on the part of their fellow-servants. (Hear, hear.) There was a still stronger argument against it, arising from the number of those who, judging from all outward manifestations, were of no religion whatever. In 1851 a calculation was made from the returns of attendance on places of worship on the Census Sunday, as appeared in the very able report of Mr. Horace Mann, according to which no less than 5,200,000 persons who were in a condition to attend places of worship in England and Wales were found not to have attended on the Census Sunday, a very large proportion of whom were habitual non-attenders. He should feel strongly against asking men what was their religious profession when they might have none; it would be tempting them to say that which was delusive and false. (Hear, hear.) Besides, in a considerable number of instances, he had no doubt answers might be returned of outrageous defiance, protesting against religion in terms which no gentleman would like to see recorded in a public document like the Census. From these objections he thought he might confidently come to the conclusion that the returns to the question as to religious profession between those who could not and those who would not answer must be of no value whatever. It would be most objectionable to empower the enumerators who had their own prepossessions and prejudices to put down such answers as they thought fit with reference to religious profession in the case of those who did not fill up the schedules themselves. Such a discretion would be altogether unsafe, and must be attended with unsatisfactory results. It might be said that similar inquiries were made as to religious profession in various European countries; but those countries were either despotic or the Government paid the clergy of every denomination. But a very different state of things existed here. Nonconformists only wished to be let alone; they did not ask and would not receive the money of the State, and the Government had, therefore, no right to put questions to them as to their religious profession. It had been stated that in the last religious Census the form suggested by Dissenters was used for their profit and benefit alone, and to the prejudice of the Established Church. He appealed to the right hon. baronet, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who brought in the Census Bill of 1851, and to the Under-Secretary of State, who also took an active part in the carrying of that measure, whether there was the slightest truth in the allegation. He utterly denied it, and challenged contradiction when he declared that no such suggestion ever was given by the Dissenters, who, in fact, had nothing whatever to do with it. The suggestion was made by the Registrar-General, who alluded in his report to the highly useful character of the information, stated the mode in which it should be attained, and afterwards made use of the materials in the schedules which accompanied the report. The Registrar-General was a Churchman, and he was assisted by another member of the Establishment, who drew up the report—a most honourable and fair report, every page of which bore marks of impartiality. The statement that these returns were not exactly fair to the Established Church was destitute of all real substance; and any candid mind looking into the returns, must be satisfied that there was no unfairness whatever, either in the mode of collecting the returns, or in the result ultimately presented. He instanced two denominations in which there was a *prima facie* appearance of inconsistency and inaccuracy in the returns. The first case was that of the Wesleyan Reformers of Leeds, where only the free sittings had been enumerated, the column for appropriated sittings being omitted, while the attendance including these bulked largely over the apparent amount of church accommodation. The second was that of the Latter-day Saints in Leeds, who had been to some extent mixed up with the Roman Catholics from the accidental transposition of two lines, the figures belonging to the one being attributed to the other. There was not the slightest pretence for doubting the perfect honesty of the returns in either case. He challenged the most minute scrutiny of these tables to detect any the least dishonesty or attempt to impose on the public. A reference to the aggregate, as stated by Dissenters and the Church of England, would at once show that there was nothing like dishonesty, but, on the contrary, the most perfect honesty in the returns made. The general sum of the matter was this:—the number of sittings in the Church of England was given at 5,317,915, and in the chapels of other denominations 4,894,648. That was a very near approximation, giving a majority of 400,000 or 500,000 to the Established Church. The estimated attendance on the Census Sunday in the Church of England was 3,773,474, and in the chapels belonging to other denominations 3,487,578; the attendance in each case bearing to the Church accommodation as near as possible the proportion of 71 per cent. There was a mere fractional difference between the two. This afforded internal evidence of the most decisive kind of the honesty and substantial accuracy of those who made these returns. (Hear, hear.) There were two modes in which a Census applied at all to the religious sentiments of a country might be made—the one proposed by this bill, the other that adopted with perfect success in 1851. There were many weighty reasons in favour of making such collective returns of religious statistics as were made on the last occasion. They formed a record of the public institutions of the country. The churches and chapels were already registered, and they merely wanted in addition the amount of accommodation and the numbers attending them on a particular day, or an average extending over a certain length of time. Religious statistics of this kind were desirable and highly valuable. They were of use to the statesman, and most of all to the philanthropist and man of religion. They exhibited the comparative numbers of the different sects in the country, the progress of the population, and their means of religious accommodation and observance. If we had a Census in 1861 on the same plan as that of 1851, the most valuable and important conclusions could be drawn as to the progress

or otherwise of the amount of accommodation provided by the various religious bodies. Between 1831 and 1851 there was an increase in population in England and Wales of 27 per cent., and in the accommodation for religious worship of 42 per cent., showing a most gratifying amount of religious activity in the different churches. The returns for 1861 would show how far the religious zeal of the community had been stimulated by the bishops, clergy, and laity of the Church, and by other denominations, in providing more abundant and adequate religious accommodation; they would also show, both in the general and in precise localities where the existing deficiencies existed, and enable them to some extent to ascertain how far non-attendance on religious worship depended on the want of legal accommodation. The returns before the House afforded the most triumphant evidence of progress in the means of religious worship—far greater than in population, and the most gratifying—he might say stupendous efforts which had been made both in the Establishment and out of it to supply means of religious worship to those in want of them. From the whole fact he would draw one lesson. It did so happen that there was something approaching to a balance between the members of the Establishment and the Nonconformist sects; he thought that, should teach them to respect the power of each other, and the efforts each was making to advance the grand cause of religion and the welfare of the country. (Hear, hear.) He had never drawn any mere sectarian conclusion from these returns. He looked on them as valuable for far higher ends; and he believed, if his amendment were adopted, they would, as in 1851, have retarded the ultimate effect of which would be to stimulate both Churchmen and Dissenters to a wholesome and honorable competition, highly favourable to the general interests of the people of this country. He, for one, would appeal to Dissenters, and he was sure every gentleman connected with the Establishment would put it to Churchmen, that they should make these returns with the most perfect and undeviating accuracy, remembering under what sanction and for what high and sacred purposes they were designed. (Hear, hear.) He hoped he had said enough to induce the committee to adhere to the mode of the religious Census adopted in 1851, and he begged now to move the amendment of which he had given notice, to strike out of the 4th clause the words "religious profession." (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. LEWIS said that as he was responsible for the bill on which the amendment had been moved, and as the subject had excited so much attention amongst the community, he must say that he certainly considered that religion should form part of a census, although a statement of personal religious belief had not been hitherto the practice in this country.

The principle was adopted in Austria. (Ironical cheers.) He did not know what there was in that—no repeated that the principle was adopted in Austria—(more ironical cheers), Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium, France, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, Wurtemberg. It was not adopted in Holland—(cheers)—and Spain. It would thus be seen that the practice was adopted in most civilised countries, and he believed it was adopted in some of our colonies. There had been the example of a religious census in Ireland, and although it was not taken under a Census Act, it was a complete religious census taken under the authority of a Royal Commission. The report made on that occasion was that the people were found anxious to aid the investigation and to afford every information which it was desired to obtain, and that the return afforded a close approximation to the truth. It appeared from this census that the population of Ireland at that time consisted of 852,000 members of the Established Church, 6,427,000 Roman Catholics, 842,000 Presbyterians, and 21,000 other Protestant Dissenters—making a total of 7,941,000. This was in 1834. It was true that the religion of 18,951 persons in Ireland could not be ascertained on account of change of residence and other causes; but this was as against the 7,941,000 in respect of whom the information was furnished. He thought the statements he had here quoted proved at all events that in taking the religious census of Ireland in 1834, none of those great and gigantic difficulties which his hon. friend had imagined were found to exist in that country—(cheers)—and he (Sir G. Lewis) was not aware that there was any great difference between Ireland in 1834 and Great Britain generally in 1860. (Hear, hear.) In deciding upon the course to be taken for collecting the Census returns in 1861, he had to consider whether he would adopt the plan adopted in 1851, or propose a general census of religious persuasion. Now, inasmuch as a beginning had been made of a religious census in 1851, which his hon. friend (Mr. Baines) as well as many other Nonconformists had occasionally adverted to, as leading to an inference of the comparative numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters—(No, no)—he thought his hon. friend had that day remarked that he inferred from the returns of the number of persons attending religious worship on the Census Sunday that the numbers of Churchmen and Dissenters were about equal—(hear, hear)—consequently he was right in saying that his hon. friend and other Nonconformists had sought to use those returns as a general religious census. That being so he had to consider whether this was a satisfactory way of taking the census, and whether he would propose a repetition of that method or the plan which was introduced into the present bill. Upon mature consideration he decided against the plan of 1851, and in favour of the other. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The introduction drawn up by Mr. Mann, which had been referred to, displayed, no doubt, great research and ability; but it went into matters which he conceived to be altogether foreign to the subject. For instance, it began with an account of the religion of the Druids—(a laugh)—then it entered into an historical view of the religious state of the country, and gave an account of the peculiar religious doctrines of the Swedenborgians, the Mormonites, and other sects—information interesting, no doubt, in itself, but not falling within the limits of a statistical account. (Hear, hear.) There was, for example, the reprint of the 39 Articles, which certainly, he (Sir G. Lewis) should have thought quite unnecessary to lay upon the table of the House. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But it seemed to him that the method adopted on the previous occasion was less correct than was suited to statistical purposes. (Hear, hear.) It was obvious that the number of persons attending a given place of worship on any particular Sunday, even if correct, would lead to a very inaccurate conclusion if relied upon as the

basis of a religious census. In the first place, the same person might be counted two or three times over; again, others might be included who were simply present from accident or curiosity, and who did not belong to the congregation in any way; while many who did belong to particular denominations might be absent from various causes. It appeared that the total number returned as attending places of public worship on the Sunday in question was only 7,261,000, which in itself showed that a very large proportion of the population were not enumerated at all. (Hear, hear.) He was not bringing forward any charge of deliberate dishonesty in the returns of the numbers attending the Dissenting chapels on the Census Sunday, or the inference which it had been sought to deduce from it—nothing was further from his intention. (Hear, hear.) No doubt the statement was made honestly and accurately, but what he objected to was the method, which he contended was fallacious. (Opposition cheers.) What they wanted to get at was an account of the religious profession of the people. That House, as a civil Legislature, had nothing to do with the practical performance of religious duties by the people or the internal religious opinions of the people. (Hear, hear.) It might be conceivable that a person who attended a place of worship of the Established Church described himself as a member of that Church, and brought up his family as members of the Established Church, might be an Arian or a Socinian. That might be a possible contingency, but with that they had no concern. (Hear, hear.) All they had a right to inquire was what was the public profession the man made. Neither was it a matter for the civil Government to inquire into whether a man attended regularly any place of worship or not. (Hear, hear.) All they had a right to ask a man was (if he might so express himself), under what religious banner he was enlisted, of what religious profession he described himself, and in what religious profession he brought up his children. ("Hear, hear," from the Opposition.) His hon. friend said there was great difficulty as to the religion of children. But he could not see any. Ask the Court of Chancery, which had to decide the question every day. It had been supposed that he had some wish to give an unfair advantage to the Established Church, and to do something hostile and unpalatable to the Dissenters. He assured the committee in the most positive manner, and with the utmost sincerity, that he had no such intention. (Hear, hear.) No such idea had ever crossed his mind. (Hear, hear.) He wished to stand perfectly neutral as between the different religions, simply desiring that the truth should be ascertained, and it appeared to him that the plan proposed by the bill was the most direct and effectual means of ascertaining it. He had proposed this plan of a religious census with perfect simplicity of motive, and being wholly unprepared for any objection from any quarter, but especially from that quarter from which objections had emanated, he had fondly hoped that it would be acceptable to all parties. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.) But let him call attention to the manner in which it had been received. So far as he was aware the Church of England had made no objection, but, on the contrary, was upon the whole favourable to it. ("No, no," from Mr. Baines.) He had not heard that the heads of the Church had made any remonstrance against it. His hon. friend (Mr. Baines) said that he had heard members of the Church of England object to the proposed plan, but his hon. friend forgot to say whether they were members within that House or not, for that would make a great deal of difference—(cheers and laughter)—bearing in mind the influence that might be exercised upon those who represented the views of others instead of expressing their own. (Hear, hear.) He was justified, then, in saying that no objection was entertained to the proposal on the part of members of the Established Church. Nor was he aware that the Roman Catholics had made any objection. The Roman Catholics, it is true, were not a very numerous body in this country, but they were capable of making themselves heard in that House. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) He admitted that the various Dissenting bodies of this country, of whom he desired to speak always with great respect, on account of their strong religious feelings and perfect sincerity in all religious questions, had manifested a strong and general objection. (Cheers.) In Scotland he was not aware that as much interest or feeling had been excited on the subject as in this country, but there also he believed that that religious body which dissented from the Church were hostile to the proposed mode of taking the religious census. (Hear, hear.) When his honourable friend spoke of the universality of the opposition, he must allow him (Sir C. Lewis) to make a considerable deduction on account of Ireland, where the great body of the people dissented from the Established Church. Well, as he had said, it took him by surprise when he found that he should have to meet what he could not but look upon as unfounded objections. The first objection brought forward was that it was an infringement of religious liberty to question a man of his religion, and to require him to give a reply under a penalty. (Hear, hear.) Upon that objection being stated to him, he at once said that he would in committee upon the bill make an exception in regard to the penalty, and strike out the words referring to it. That objection was consequently obviated. But the opposition was in no way mitigated by the concession. It appeared from the explanation of his hon. friend that there was no wish on the part of the Nonconformists to conceal their religion, but that they were ready to proclaim it; but their feeling, as he explained it, was that they would not state it in answer to any authoritative demand. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) But when the penalty was removed, was it any longer an authoritative demand in any other sense than that it was made by a person employed by the Government for the purpose? (Hear, hear.) If there was the power of refusal, could it be considered as coming within the rule of authoritative demand? But there was a singular inconsistency in the manner in which their objections were advanced. Great bodies of Dissenters, and Dissenting congregations, approached the House of Commons from time to time, describing themselves as Protestant Dissenters in some cases, in others setting forth the particular denomination of Dissent with which they were connected, and they said in the same petitions, "We protest against being called upon to state that we are Protestant Dissenters, or to say what is our religious denomination." (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.) Then, what were they to understand? (Hear, hear.) They came to the House declaring themselves as belonging to certain re-

ligious denominations, and in the same document stated they had an insuperable objection to declaring the same fact in the column of a paper left by a collector of returns at their houses. (Hear, hear.) Really he was at a loss to understand the grounds of such an objection. His hon. friend said that the Dissenters had an "instinctive" feeling on the subject (a laugh); that, although they did not wish to conceal their religious profession, nevertheless they had an instinctive feeling against being called upon to make the required return, and that they also entertained a conscientious objection on the subject. (Hear, hear.) Now, he quite admitted that it was impossible to argue against "instinctive feelings" or "conscientious scruples" of that nature. (Laughter from the Opposition.) And where they were entertained, while he desired to respect them, he would not attempt to answer them. The House would perhaps remember the consequences of a scruple of this kind once entertained by a conscientious king of this country on the subject of the coronation oath, as affecting the Roman Catholics. They would remember that it was a conscientious scruple in the mind of George III. that prevented the settlement of the Catholic Emancipation question in 1801, when it was proposed by Mr. Pitt. To all Mr. Pitt's arguments the king replied by advancing the conscientious scruple, and by saying that he had an "instinctive feeling"—(a laugh)—which told him that it was wrong to listen to any arguments on the subject. And it was probably this "conscientious scruple," this "instinctive feeling," that led to the downfall of the powerful ministry of Mr. Pitt. Those who predicted that the voluntary religious census could not be taken, had of course the power of fulfilling the prediction, and therefore it was useless for him to argue with the hon. member for Leeds, who was master of twenty legions. (A laugh.) He was therefore not prepared to insist upon the words objected to—(hear, hear)—but he submitted the remarks he had made to the consideration of the Dissenting body, when the occasion for taking another Census should arrive. This was the only country in which such an objection was taken in the case of a census—("Hear, hear," and cries of "No, no")—and he trusted that the increase of intelligence would lead to the removal of a prejudice which had been overcome even in the case of the Mahomedan population in India. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. B. OSBORNE said that whatever opinion hon. members might entertain of the speech which they had just heard, they must at all events admit its impartiality. (Laughter.) The right hon. gentleman had happily reflected upon every party in the House, and had delivered an address so full of inconsistency that no one could be surprised at the conclusion which had been arrived at. There was, however, one part of the argument of the right hon. gentleman which showed more sentiment and feeling than reason. The right hon. gentleman had pointed out that it was his wish to assimilate the system of this country to the continental system—(hear, hear)—but why the right hon. gentleman should go to the continent for his example, he (Mr. Osborne) was at a loss to imagine. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had adduced as instances France and Prussia, but they all knew that in France the State subsidised all forms of religion, while in Prussia two forms were subsidised namely, the Roman Catholics and the Protestants.

He could not, however, see the slightest analogy between Prussia and France and this country. (Hear, hear.) If the State in this country subsidised all forms of religion they would have a right to put the question, but that was not done, and a great proportion of the people of this country repudiated the jurisdiction of the Government in spiritual matters. (Hear, hear.) The right hon. gentleman had drawn his illustrations from continental states, but why had he not adduced America, whose institutions, manners, and customs, were more congenial with those of England than were those of any other country. Yet in the report of the last American Census it was stated that any inquiry into the religious persuasions of the population could not be considered sound, and it ought to be, as it had been, reversed. (Hear, hear.) Then it would appear that so far from their brethren in America taking the Census as they did in France and Prussia, they took it as it was taken in this country in 1851. They evidently went upon the basis that no man had a right to inquire into the religious opinions of another, and it was upon that ground that he (Mr. Osborne) resisted this most mischievous proposition of the Government. He wished that the right hon. gentleman had argued the question not upon the ground of sentiment but upon principle, and still more that he had not travelled beyond the subject in order to impugn the statistics of 1851. It so happened that when in 1854, the present Prime Minister, who was then Home Secretary, was questioned as to how far the Census could be relied upon, his answer was that he had no reason to doubt the accuracy of the returns. He (Mr. Osborne) objected to this clause in the Census Bill; in the first place, on the ground that it was an infringement of religious liberty; and, secondly, that it would prove a fiction in reference to statistical facts. (Hear, hear.) He also thought the State had no business to inquire into the religious opinions of men whom they did not pay or assist in any way, and who repudiated their spiritual jurisdiction. Lastly, he opposed the clause because he did not think it was either wise or politic in any Government to arouse such sectarian differences among the population as would be the result of the passing of this clause in the form in which it now stood. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. HENLEY was of opinion that the House ought to receive some assurance at the hands of the Government after the announcement which had been made, that "religious professions" would be omitted from the bill, that no other steps would be taken under the bill for the purpose of instituting any species of inquiry into the matter in the mode authorised by the Census Act of 1851.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said there were general words in the act of 1851 which enabled the Home Secretary to add particulars to those already enumerated, and to which a penalty was annexed. The Dissenters' places of worship and education were obtained under

that supplementary power, but those words would be omitted from the present bill altogether, and the Secretary of State would have no power to inquire into particulars which were not mentioned in the act.

Mr. HENLEY was glad to receive that assurance from the right hon. gentleman. He (Mr. Henley) had never heard any of his religious friends express an opinion that they desired such a census to be taken. He believed that Churchmen did not care whether it was taken or not, but they thought that if any religious Census were taken this was the proper mode in which to take it. (Hear, hear.) Had the Government adhered to this clause, he should have been glad to have supported it, but as they had given way, he should not oppose its withdrawal. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MARSH said that religious censuses had been taken in Australia without any objection from the people, but they were as uncertain and as unsatisfactory as they could possibly be. On the last occasion on which such an inquiry was made he had about 300 people in his employment. He never asked them what their religion was, but put down all the Irish as Catholics, all the English as belonging to the Church of England, and all the Scotch as Presbyterians. That was almost the universal rule, except that some persons followed the example of a friend of his, who, having eighty-six servants, lumped them, and put all down as belonging to the Church of England. In the colonies there was, however, a reason for a Census of this sort which did not exist in this country. There a certain sum of money was reserved to be divided among all religious denominations, and it was therefore important to ascertain how many members there were belonging to each sect. In England no such reason existed, and therefore an inquiry as to the religious professions of the people was mere idle curiosity. There were a good many questions to be considered at the statistical congress next week, but religious persuasion was not among them. When statistics attempted to deal with things which were not positive and certain, they were almost sure to go wrong.

Lord R. CECIL was not surprised at the course which the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary had taken in reference to the motion. He did not think the right hon. gentleman could have done otherwise; but if a religious Census could not be secured, the discussion had at all events completely upset the false returns of 1851, and the false inferences drawn from them. They now knew that it was Churchmen who wanted facts, and that the Dissenters did not. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no.") He repeated that that was the result of the discussion, because as, when they asked a lady her age, and she declined to give it, they knew what to infer from the denial; so in like manner they knew what to think when the Dissenters refused to have a religious census taken of their numbers.

Mr. E. JAMES observed that the speech of the Home Secretary was more the speech of a philosopher than of a statesman. He declined to argue the question of sentiment on principle, and was full of sneerings and cynical observations upon the objections of religious bodies to the Census, though he had not the courage to oppose them. It appeared as though the right hon. gentleman were willing to wound, but yet afraid to strike—(Hear, hear)—and he was certain that if the proposition had come from the Conservatives, capital would have been endeavoured to be made out of the cry of religious liberty. Every person would rejoice that the obnoxious clause was withdrawn, notwithstanding that it had been withdrawn in a most ungracious manner.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said the example of the United States had been referred to, but in the United States there was no State Church, nor did the present condition of that country invite the imitation of England. He believed the returns of 1851 to be entirely fallacious, and he thought the Dissenting body had acted very arbitrarily in denying their assent to more accurate information being afforded.

Sir S. MORTON PERO thought that if the Home Secretary had possessed, among his other attainments, a knowledge of the history of Nonconformists, he would not have made the speech which he had addressed to the committee upon the present occasion. The right hon. gentleman had referred them to the Continent for examples worthy of imitation.

Why, in Austria, which had a concordat with Rome, none of his agents were permitted to have a Roman Catholic servant because they were assumed to be Protestants; while on a recent visit to a Protestant State in the north of Europe he found thirteen persons belonging to the same denomination as himself were imprisoned upon bread and water, simply because they had a decided religious conviction. The accuracy of the Census of 1851 had been impugned; but he believed that any inquiry which might be instituted into that question would result, as previous inquiries had resulted, in showing that the Census of 1851 was substantially correct. Why should Dissenters be compelled to make a religious confession to a Government from which they derived no assistance in religious matters? They had no objection, as far as he was aware, to give the number of their places of worship, the amount of accommodation provided in each, and even the number and description of their schools; and he maintained that it would be unjust to require more of them. He was glad the subject had been debated, though he regretted the spirit in which it had been treated by the Home Secretary, by whose remarks he felt, as a Nonconformist, that he had been personally insulted. There was no body more devotedly loyal to the Crown, more anxious for the welfare of their fellow subjects, or even more ardent in their support of the Government to which the right hon. gentleman belonged, than the Dissenters of England. It was therefore to be deplored that the Home Secretary

should have deemed it his duty to pass upon them a gratuitous insult. Both Churchmen and Dissenters had a higher duty than to involve themselves in a quarrel about their relative numbers. There was a large outlying portion of the population which cared for neither Church nor Dissent, and the members of all religious denominations would do well to act together for the benefit of the entire community. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CROSSLEY could not help saying that the Home Secretary had done a right thing with a bad grace. He had withdrawn an objectionable proposition, but he had also clearly intimated that nothing but the force of numbers could have induced him to give way. Yet there were very strong and cogent reasons why Dissenters should refuse their assent to a religious census. The Government had no right to call upon the people to state what their religious opinions were; it might with equal reason undertake the duty of seeing how they carried out their professions. He maintained that the religious returns obtained in 1851 were substantially correct, and saw no reason why similar statistics should not be collected next year, with the view of ascertaining what progress had been made by the different denominations during the last ten years.

Sir J. TRELAWNY believed it could be shown that if people were compelled to make a public confession of their religious opinions the result would be in some cases to inflict upon them great hardships in a social and legal point of view. Some years ago a man in the West of England was sent to prison for a period of one year and nine months for having written some words upon a gateway expressive of his religious convictions. Subsequently, upon the attention of the Home Secretary being called to the case, the punishment was remitted, but still the fact remained that the public statement of opinions which might be thought heterodox in some particular might expose even a well-meaning man to heavy pains and penalties.

After a few words from Mr. M. MILNES,

Mr. MONSKILL expressed a hope that the Government would not pursue the same course in reference to Ireland which they had taken in regard to this country.

Mr. CARDWELL said a clause would be introduced into the Irish Census Bill which would enable the Government to take a religious Census.

Sir J. PAKINGTON must express his deep regret that as they were approaching the time when a Census was to be taken, they were not to have a Census of religious profession. He thought that the Protestant Dissenters of England, and their representatives in the House, would deeply regret the course they had taken in this matter. He had watched their proceedings with astonishment, and he had heard no good reason for the course they had taken. He entirely concurred in what fell from the Secretary of State for the Home Department. He was driven to believe that the Dissenters were afraid of the result; he could see no other rational mode of accounting for their conduct. They were afraid they would be made to appear not so strong as they were made to appear at the last Census. He thought that unfairness was done to the Church of England by the last Census. A return was made of the attendance at 14,000 places of worship in connexion with the Church of England, and 20,000 connected with Dissenters, but his belief was, that there were many more than 14,000 places of worship connected with the Church of England. He believed there were 11,000 or 12,000 parishes, and they all knew how parishes were divided and sub-divided into districts. The number of benefices in connexion with the Church of England he believed to be between 18,000 and 19,000, and therefore if the Census only gave a result from 14,000 places, it was a manifest understatement. Every one would agree that a Census ought to be reliable, but the last taken was not reliable, and therefore he hoped that her Majesty's Government would not take another in the same way. He then came to the question whether he should divide the House in support of the clause, and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be injudicious to do so. He was not disposed to blame Government for the course they had taken to-day.

Lord PALMERSTON thought it could not be fairly said that what his right hon. friend (Sir G. C. Lewis) had said in the course of this debate was with an intention to cast an insult on the Nonconformist body. Any expressions of his right hon. friend which might be twisted in that way were argumentative illustrations. He entirely concurred with his right hon. friend, and he might say that he also concurred in the latter portion of the speech of his hon. friend the member for Leeds, in thinking that there was a value and an usefulness in a religious Census. His hon. friend showed that it was a desirable thing to show the gradual progress of religious opinion. (Hear.) He did not agree with him as to the mode by which the information was to be obtained, but he entirely concurred with his right hon. friend (Sir G. C. Lewis) in the expediency of putting in the Census of this year the religious profession of each individual. It never occurred to his mind that that was an inquiry which any person would object to. He quite denied that it was an inquiry into the grounds and character of their religious opinions. Asking a person to what denomination he belonged, where he was brought up, where he was married, and where he intended to be buried, (A laugh.) He must say that he concurred with his right hon. friend that there was not a shadow of reason in the objections urged against the bill. (Hear, hear.) Nothing could be more fallacious than the mode of enumeration adopted in 1851, and

he should therefore be very sorry to see it adopted in the present instance.

I concur with the right hon. baronet in regretting extremely that this objection has been so strongly taken up by the Nonconforming body; and it is impossible to deny that their opposition lays them open to suspicions, which I am persuaded, however, are not just. With respect to the enumeration of 1851, I do not believe that there is any truth whatever in it. (Hear, hear.) I did not expect there would be so strong an opposition on the part of the Nonconformists to the proposition of the Government, but, at the same time, I quite concur with my right hon. friend that the opinions and feelings of so large, highly respectable, and most valuable body of men, turning on a religious principle, are entitled to respect, and therefore the Government would, I think, be much to blame if they persisted in calling on the committee to retain in the bill words to which such strong objection has been taken. Nevertheless, with all respect to the Nonconforming body, I still entertain the opinion that their objections—however justly founded, in their own mind, on religious principle—are not borne out by any reasons that will bear the test of argument. We defer to their feelings, but we cannot assent to their reasoning. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITESIDE thought the House had heard excellent reasons for pursuing the course which had been abandoned. (Laughter.) It appeared from the statement of the noble lord at the head of the Government that the Dissenters had not a shadow of reason for the course they had taken, and yet they were to succeed in their object; so it might be concluded that when they had good reason on their side they would fail. (Laughter.) It must not be supposed that the Church of this country objected to a proper religious census.

When the Church-rate question was under discussion the Church of England had been described as a sect; but no one would be persuaded that that was true when he stated that 80 per cent. of the women of England were married in the Church. That was a great fact, for with that part of the population on the side of the Church, the other part would be sure to be brought round. ("Hear," and laughter.) He saw also among the papers he had occasion to examine that 78 per cent. of the children at school were in schools of the Church of England. That was a good fact, and another fact was that the Dissenters were afraid of a Religious Census. (Hear, hear.) When, therefore, he was told of the number of the chapels of the Dissenters, and the Church of England was being turned into a sect, it was his firm determination, with all respect to the person who made the statement, not to believe a word of it. (Laughter.) Why should he not say, "I am Protestant and belong to the Church of England?" He had said so all his life, and yet the Dissenters, when they came into this House and were asked to say that they were the same men out of it as in it, complained of the question as being an offence. (Hear, hear.)

He thought it somewhat extraordinary that a religious census should be taken for Ireland when the Government proposed to take a directly contrary course in reference to England. He objected to the practice of legislating upon different principles for a common purpose.

Mr. BAINES, amid cries of "Divide," said that when he addressed the House he was determined not to say a word to excite acerbity between Churchmen and Dissenters, and he wished the speech of the Home Secretary had been as little offensive to Dissenters. He thought the right hon. gentleman's speech a contemptuous one, ascribing as it did to the Dissenters almost a total want of reason. When it was considered that these Dissenters amounted to more than 5,000,000 of the population of England and Wales, and constituted the great strength of the right hon. gentleman's party, they ought not to have been so spoken of by that right hon. gentleman. It was absurd to say that the Dissenters were afraid of avowing their religious opinions, but there was an obvious distinction between a free avowal and the acknowledgment of the right of the Government to make the proposed inquiry. (Hear, hear.) It was said that the Dissenters were afraid of the results of a religious enumeration. (Hear, hear.) That was an entire mistake, and he had given notice of an amendment which, he believed, would have afforded the means of obtaining the best and fullest religious statistics.

Sir C. DOUGLAS (who, on rising, was met by general cries of "Agreed, agreed") expressed his satisfaction at the conclusion to which the Government had come on this subject. The hon. member proceeded to state his reasons for opposing the plan of the Government, now abandoned, but the cries for a division were so loud and continuous that the purport of his remarks did not reach the gallery.

The words "religious profession" were then struck out of the clause.

EDUCATION.

Mr. CHILDERS moved the insertion of the word "education," by which means he hoped that educational statistics of a valuable kind would be supplied.

Sir G. C. LEWIS was afraid that the insertion of this word would convey no intelligible meaning as to the kind of return required. (Hear, hear.)

Before sitting down he wished to reply to the statement which had been more than once made during the debate, that he had offered an intentional insult to the Dissenters of this country. Now, he was not aware what part of his remarks was open to any such interpretation; and he was quite unconscious of having intended any such insult, or of having used any expressions which could be fairly construed into an insult. (Hear.) In stating the grounds on which the Government had submitted their proposal he had certainly said that these were reasonable grounds; and having examined the objections taken on the other side, he had also said that, in his opinion, they were not founded on reason, but, according to the statement of the Dissenters themselves, rested rather upon feeling than upon argument. (Hear.) That was not his expression;

it was used by the hon. gentleman himself. Was there anything improper or unfair in this treatment of the subject? (Hear, hear.) As hon. members knew, this was not the first time that faith and reason had been opposed to each other. The greatest advocates of religion had maintained that it was impossible to scrutinize faith by the light of pure reason. He gave the Dissenters credit for being animated on this question by a strong, fervid, and sincere religious feeling, but he must be allowed to retain his opinion that their objections to the proposal of the Government were not founded on reason. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment for the insertion of the word "education" was then negatived.

Sir J. TRELAWNY proposed at the end of the clause to add the following words, taken from the American Census instructions:—"and of all places where educational instruction is imparted to the youth of the land."

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the propriety of including educational statistics in the Census had been considered before the bill was introduced. The fact was that the Education Commissioners, who had made extensive inquiry on this subject, had obtained educational statistics extending over a considerable part of the United Kingdom, the sum of 10,000 being assigned to them for defraying the cost of their inquiries. They would report upon the subject in full, and the information which they had procured would be quite sufficient, he believed, for all practical purposes. That being so, the amendment was unnecessary.

Mr. ADDERLEY reminded the Home Secretary that the commissioners had only taken certain selected districts of the country.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said their statistics, though certainly incomplete, would be sufficient to serve as a guide for the whole country. Hon. members who desired to engraft upon the Census Bill provisions for securing educational statistics must remember that the operation was an expensive one. The enumeration, the printing, and the digest of the proposed educational statistics would probably add not less than 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.* to the cost of the Census, which, as it was, would amount to more than 100,000*l.*

Mr. CAIRD said he would withdraw his motion to insert a clause for obtaining agricultural statistics. At the same time, he must state that the Census (which would cost 150,000*l.*) would not be worth the expense it would entail.

THE CENSUS OF 1851.

Mr. BAINES proposed the following clause:—The Secretary of State shall, so far as is practicable, cause inquiry to be made and returns to be obtained of all places of worship, schools, and educational establishments, similar to those obtained in the Census of 1851, under the heads of "Religious Worship" and "Education."

He made this proposal because he was of opinion that it was desirable to have the fullest and fairest census—religious and educational. At the same time, it was not his intention to divide the committee on that subject. He thought the clause of great importance, and gave it up with great reluctance, in deference to the opinions of others. (Hear, hear.)

The clause was then negatived.

SCOTLAND.

Mr. BLACKBURN hoped that, in the Census Bill for Scotland, the same course would be adopted with regard to the religious profession clause as was to be adopted in Ireland. He could not conceive that any objection would be made to such a proposal. At all events, it would be time enough to withdraw it when anybody did object.

Mr. CAIRD said that strong expressions against such a clause had reached him from Scotland. Mr. DUNLOP gave a similar assurance.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said the Lord-Advocate had prepared a bill on the subject of the census in Scotland, which he would shortly lay before the House.

The bill then passed through committee.

The House resumed, but immediately resolved itself into committee upon the

CENSUS (IRELAND) BILL.

Clauses 1 and 2 were agreed to. In clause 3,

Mr. MONSKILL moved the insertion of the words "religious profession," which addition was agreed to. The remaining clauses were adopted, and the House resumed.

BANKRUPTCY BILL.

On Thursday, at a morning sitting, progress in committee was made with the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill, the 128th clause having been reached.

THE GALWAY CONTRACT.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Corry, Mr. GLADSTONE said that an arrangement had been made between the Montreal and Ocean Steam Packet Company and the Galway Company for the assignment of the Government contract for the conveyance of mails, which had been referred to the Government, and they had declined to sanction the assignment. A request had, however, been made for a reconsideration of the subject.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

In answer to Mr. Vansittart, Sir C. WOOD said that he should make a statement on Indian finance as soon as the state of business would permit. It was his intention to proceed with the bill, transferring the management of East India Stock to the Bank of England.

THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA.

In answer to Sir C. Napier and Sir J. Ferguson, Lord J. RUSSELL said that great caution should be used in imputing blame either to the Druses or the Maronites in reference to the atrocities which were now going on, seeing that they had long been in a state of hostility. There could, however, be no doubt that the European Powers should interfere to put a stop to these massacres. It was no doubt true that merely sending ships of war to the coast would

not afford aid to the people in the mountains; but the Turkish troops in Syria were only about four hundred in number; the ships might afford support to the Turkish authorities, and free the troops from the necessity of garrisoning the cities on the coast, independently of the moral effect which their presence would cause on the insurgents. He did not believe that the jealousies arising out of a desire of influence in Syria which formerly characterised certain European Powers would prevent uniform action to re-establish order in that country.

Mr. GREGORY suggested that Mr. Wood, our consul-general at Tunis, who, when vice-consul at Damascus, obtained a most extraordinary influence among the mountain tribes of Syria, should be employed in endeavouring to pacify the country of the Lebanon.

In answer to Sir H. Willoughby, Lord PALMERSTON said that there was no treaty excluding the Turks from the district of the Lebanon; but an engagement was made that no Turkish authority should be paramount in that district.

THE NELSON MONUMENT.

On the motion for going into committee of supply, Admiral WALCOTT called attention to and complained of the non-completion of the Nelson column in Trafalgar-square. Mr. W. COWPER said that the delay had arisen from a desire that the design for the monument should be as complete as possible.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir R. PEEL brought forward the question of the threatened annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, the probable demands of France consequent on the event of that annexation taking place, and inquired whether the Government had intimated to the Government of Turin that the continued aggressive policy of that Government would not be viewed with indifference by Great Britain. Anything relating to Sicily affected this country both commercially and in a maritime point of view, in reference to our position in the Mediterranean. Seeing that Sardinia was now merely a tool in the hands of France, he urged upon the Government the necessity of not this time being too late in interfering to prevent another annexation and aggression. In the course of some observations on the unsettled state of Europe, and the general arming which was going on in every country and this country, he took the opportunity of saying, in reference to some observations that he made on the volunteers, that he withdrew them, and bore his testimony to the zeal, discipline, and efficiency of that force. The wonderful success of Garibaldi appeared to have resulted in an approaching annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, from whose monarch a transference of that territory might be as likely as the cession of Savoy. In 1848 the Government of this country was ready to see Sicily separated from Naples and pass to the House of Savoy; and he wished to know if that was the policy of the First Minister and the Foreign Secretary now? He earnestly hoped that the Government would not give their consent to the annexation of Sicily to Sardinia.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not complain of this opportunity being taken to inquire into the policy of the Government on this question of Sicily. In considering this question it must be remembered that, from 1815 to last year, Austria exercised paramount influence all over Italy, and that she sent her armies to establish absolute rule. It was now confessed by the Prime Minister of Austria that that policy had failed, and that it must for the future be renounced. Last year the King of Sardinia, with the assistance of France, drove Austria out of Italy. This country remained neutral, and was, therefore, not entitled to do more than remonstrate against the annexation of Savoy to France, and state the feeling of mistrust it would cause in Europe. Disunion had for hundreds of years been the cause of the degradation and oppression of Italy, and it was only natural that at last they should endeavour to secure their independence by a general union under one sovereignty, and they had rallied round the King of Sardinia. The British Government thought the time had come when the Italians should be allowed to work out their independence for themselves without interference from any foreign Power. With regard to Sicily, in 1806 Great Britain refused peace with France because she demanded Sicily; in 1814 the King of Naples was recognised as King of the Two Sicilies. In 1815 he made a treaty with Austria not to introduce any constitutional government into Sicily; in 1848 he gave a constitution to his people, which he destroyed; and from that time to 1859 the people suffered under a government of mere police, and under every species of tyranny. When the present King ascended to the throne, the British Government pressed on him liberal institutions and a just administration of the law, but without success; and no reproach could rest on the Ministry of this country if it was found that the King of Naples could not hold his throne, or secure his dynasty. The Sardinian Government thought Garibaldi's expedition was a wild and hopeless one. His success had given a new phase to the situation.

It may be that the people of Sicily will declare in favor of annexation. It may be, and I think it likely, that an attempt to annex Sicily and then to annex Naples, and, I suppose, the Roman States, would not end in the consolidation of a firm government. For my own part, I doubt very much whether the people of the North of Italy can, under the same sceptre with the people of Southern Italy, form a firm and permanent government, which would act in harmony for the welfare of the Peninsula. These are my doubts and my opinions. If the King of Naples is able by the concessions which he has made to conciliate the Neapolitans and induce them to live under his rule with free institutions, her Majesty's Government cannot find fault with such a result. Again, if the people of Sicily can obtain

the constitution of 1812, and are satisfied with the constitution, it is not for us to find fault with the arrangement. But, on the other hand, we will never lose sight of the principle which we have before enunciated, and which we think is a sacred principle—one to which there are indeed some, but very rare, exceptions—namely, that with regard to the internal government of a country the people of that country are the best judges, and that no one should interfere by force to coerce and to overwhelm their decision. (Cheers.) It is not only a nice question, but it is one of the most extreme difficulty, for foreigners to declare, "Such a man is worthy of your confidence; such a prince may be safely followed; such a chief is a good political adviser, such another will give you a constitution under which you may live happy." A foreigner should speak on such matters with great measure and with great reserve, and can only give an opinion according to the imperfect lights which he may possess. It is, therefore, for the people of Sicily and of Naples, and I must add also—whoever may be offended by that expression—it is for the people of the Roman States themselves to say what is the form of government under which they choose to live. (Cheers.) With regard to the policy of the British Government, we may from day to day have to treat of matters in which our relations with other Powers may induce us to recommend a particular measure at one time or a certain course at another; but I can assure the House, and it is the only word and the last word I have to say, that, as far as concerns the people of Italy, we have no other policy than to leave them to decide for themselves their own fate. If their decision should be such as tends to the future happiness and independence of Italy, I feel confident we shall rejoice at it, and not on account of Italy alone.

Who values liberty confines.

His love for her within no narrow bounds;

and I believe that for the liberty and happiness of Europe, as well as for "the balance of power" in Europe—a phrase which is often abused, but which yet has a clear and significant meaning—there can be no better guarantee and no greater security than the independence of Italy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. KINGLAKE expressed his satisfaction at the observations which had fallen from Lord John Russell, but declared that his opinion with reference to the insincerity of the ruler of France remained unchanged. He feared that the policy of France, in strengthening and extending the sceptre of Victor Emmanuel, was animated by the sinister desire of raising up a power to be used hereafter in his designs against Germany. He knew that at the recent interview between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca, the former proposed to restore Lombardy to the latter if he would assent to the annexation of the Rhenish provinces of Germany to France. He would ask why was it that, from one end of Europe to the other, they had nothing but rumours of war?

France has no quarrel that I know of—no dispute, even, with Belgium or with Prussia, or with Mecklenburg, or Saxony, or Denmark, or Bavaria, or Sardinia; and yet there is not one of these States whose territories are not in some way threatened by the rumours now prevailing in Europe. It is notorious that along the whole eastern frontier of France agitators are at work endeavouring to sow the seeds of discontent, and prepare the minds of the people for a change of the rule under which they live. I have seen a letter from a gentleman of high character, whose name I will mention confidentially to any gentleman who is accustomed to take part in these debates, though I do not think it would be right to mention it publicly—I have seen a letter from a gentleman residing in one of the States thus threatened, and he gives an account of an interview which had taken place between him and one of those French emissaries, a passage from which I will quote as somewhat interesting to the House. The emissary says to him, "There is not a country which France does not hold in her hand; not a country without some internal question on which it is possible to found a strong and immediate action. In Prussia, Denmark and the hostility of the small States; in Austria, Hungary; in Russia, serfage; in England—in England—(The hon. gentleman here made a sudden and significant pause, which created some sensation, during which a member called out, "Ireland! Ireland!" He at length proceeded.) The House seems surprised when I pause at the mention of England, but the truth is this emissary, as the ground on which the French Government founded their hopes as regards this country, had mentioned the name of an hon. gentleman, a member of this House—"Hear," and cries of "Name"—and as he is not present it would perhaps be right to abstain from naming him. (Hear, hear.) It is unnecessary to say that the French emissary did not at all mean that the member to whom he referred was engaged in any sort of intrigue that would bring upon him any kind of blame; all that was meant was that the policy pursued by that hon. member was of such a kind as to give great reliance and gratification to the Emperor of the French. (Hear, hear.) Well, I ask, why is Europe thus disturbed? I say the answer lies in the internal state of France. (Hear, hear.) The internal state of France is such that it becomes absolutely necessary for the ruler of that country to divert attention from home affairs by giving to the people of France the habit of looking abroad.

After some further discussion, a motion for papers which Sir R. Peel had concluded with, was put and negatived.

THE LORDS AND THE PAPER-DUTY.

Sir J. TRELAWNY moved:—

That this House, in consequence of the House of Lords having interfered with the arrangement of supplies for the year recommended by her Majesty's advisers, and by such interference assumed responsibility for the conduct of finance, postpones the consideration of further proposals by the Ministers of the Crown towards meeting public expenses until the period when the authority of the House of Commons shall have been asserted, and the Bill for the Repeal of the Excise on Paper shall have become law.

As a motion of going into committee of supply had been already put, this motion could not be put also.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY called attention to the unsatisfactory state of the estimate for the expenses of the China war, and urged that it should be framed

under various heads of expenditure, distinguishing the expenses on account of the British forces and of the Native Indian forces, with a statement of what moneys have already been paid or drawn for up to present time on account of the China war.

General PEEL having made some remarks on the discrepancies between the previous and the present estimate for the Chinese war,

On the motion that the Speaker do leave the chair, Sir J. TRELAWNY objected, and a division took place, the numbers being:—

For the motion	198
Against it	13
Majority	185

THE CHINA VOTE.

The House then went into committee of supply, and

Mr. S. HERBERT moved a vote of credit for the war in China—the amount being 3,800,000*l.*—explaining the circumstances in detail under which it is required. He showed that of the items of the vote of credit—3,800,000*l.*—some 443,000*l.* was an arrear owing to the old East India Company, for which he is not responsible. It was said the estimates should have been given in detail.

I think it better to dispense with accuracy rather than follow the system which has hitherto prevailed, of first spending the money, saying nothing to Parliament, and after all the transactions are ended, coming to Parliament to make good a deficiency over which they have no possible check or control. . . . You cannot foresee in war what the expenditure will be. You have in your estimates the actual cost of the pay of the men. You may put an approximate estimate of what it will be when the men are on Indian allowances as well as English; you may put an approximate estimate of the cost of Indian native troops, but you cannot make an estimate of the cost of the followers attached to these regiments. Therefore, if I were to depart from the precedent of putting the estimate in a lump sum, I should depart from it for the purpose of laying before the House an estimate which would be illusory, and one which would deceive the House as to the sums which they were voting. . . . I may really say that the very term "vote of credit" shows what is intended. It is not an estimate—not sums of money approved by the House of Commons, but a vote given in confidence to the Government that they will spend it for purposes which are requisite, to the best of their ability. And I do not believe we could carry on war otherwise, unless we chose to accept knowingly, and with our eyes open, delusive estimates, delusive criticisms, and delusive votes. Having minutely described the different items, he continued:—I will not now enter into the policy of the war, because I have already had an opportunity of expressing my own opinions on that matter when the question was raised at the earlier part of the session. At one time there was every reason to hope, from the advices which were received, that hostilities would have come to an end, and that a great demonstration of force would alone have proved sufficient to procure us redress for the outrages which had been committed at the mouth of the Peiho. We have been disappointed in that hope. Those, however, who are best informed on the subject still maintain that the chief who is at the head of the war party in China, and who distinguished himself by the arrangements he made for our repulse at the Peiho, stands too near the throne to be agreeable to the Emperor of China. He derives great power from the party of which he is the organ, and till some defeat or disaster happens to him there is little likelihood of a change in the policy of the Chinese Government. But should any reverse befall him, it would be gladly made use of by the Government to reverse a policy which has been originated by one of whom they are so jealous. These are mere speculations, it may be said; but they come from an authoritative source. Her Majesty's Government would certainly receive with the greatest delight and satisfaction any news that would encourage us in the hope that we are likely to enter into a better state of relations with the Chinese. In the meanwhile I think no one can deny that we are bound to provide for the possibility of continuing hostile operations. We have very large forces in China exposed to a deadly climate, and we are bound to do everything to enable them to bring the contest to a speedy and successful issue.

Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY renewed his criticism, and added to it a criticism on the financial policy of the Government. Mr. GLADSTONE defended the course pursued by himself in dealing with the finances, and showed that he could not have foreseen the amount of the debt that would prove to be due to the East India Company, nor what the China war would cost, or whether there would be a war. Sir JOHN PAKINGTON attacked the whole policy of the war in China, and especially the part played by the Government in bringing about the present expedition to force the forms of European diplomacy on a half-civilised court. Lord JOHN RUSSELL rose at once to retort upon Sir John and his former colleagues some share of the blame of bringing about the present war; since they sent Mr. Bruce to the Peiho with "an imposing force" and imperfect instructions.

The debate was carried on until a very late hour, when Lord PALMERSTON, consenting to divide the vote by striking out the East Indian item, the other and larger item was agreed to.

ANNUITY-TAX ABOLITION (EDINBURGH) BILL.

The LORD ADVOCATE moved that this bill should be read a third time. Mr. DUNLOP moved, as an amendment, that the bill should be read a third time that day three months. Mr. EWING having seconded the motion, the House divided, when the numbers were:—

For the third reading	204
Against it	17
Majority	187

The bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.

THE CENSUS (ENGLAND) BILL.

This bill, as amended, was considered. Mr.

CHILDERS moved that the enumerators should be instructed to ascertain the number of persons who could read and write. Sir G. LEWIS objected to the motion. He was told by the Registrar-General that the information which would be obtained, if the motion were agreed to, would not compensate for the expense of obtaining it. The motion was then negatived, and the bill was fixed for a third reading. The Census (Ireland) Bill, as amended, was considered and fixed for a third reading.

(Continued on page 572.)

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 18, 1860.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

THE MASSACRE AT DAMASCUS.

PARIS, July 17.

The *Moniteur* contains the following despatch from the French Naval Commander in the Levant:—
"Beirut, July 11.—The attack of the Druses on the Christians at Damascus commenced on the evening of the 9th, when several men were killed, and many women carried off for the harems. It is said that the Consulates were burned down, with the exception of the English Consulate. The French, Russian, and Greek Consuls took refuge in the house of Abd-el-Kader. The attitude of the Turkish authorities was indecisive, and was rather injurious to the Christians. Three thousand Turkish soldiers arrived to-day. The fears of the Christians are redoubled, and the Commissioners Vely and Numeik are expected with impatience."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 15.

It is believed here that Fuad Pasha, who has left for Syria with sufficient land and sea forces, and who has full powers to punish the guilty parties, will be able to re-establish order.

PARIS, July 17.

Nothing has yet been decided respecting the interference of the Great Powers in Syria. Negotiations are being carried on, however, on the subject.

The *Public* of this evening says:—"Great agitation prevails at Aleppo and at Killis. Fears were entertained for the Christian inhabitants of those towns. The Mutualists at Balbeck, in the pashalik of Acre, appeared very ill-disposed. The Catholic Bishop of Latakia had taken refuge on board of a French steamer, with all the monks of the Convent of Zialet. The state of things in Syria appeared altogether to be very grave. The originators of the disturbances seem to have connexion with some other points of the Ottoman territory."

VIENNA, July 17.

The official *Donau Zeitung* says:—"The Austrian steamer *Radezky*, Captain Tegethof, is about to proceed to Syria to join the vessels of the other great Powers, and to offer protection to the Austrian subjects residing there."

SICILY AND NAPLES.

NAPLES (via Turin), July 17.

A conflict has taken place between the troops and the people, in consequence of a popular manifestation in favour of the refugees who had disembarked at Naples. Several persons were killed. The Ministry has been dismissed. The Commandore de Martino only will remain in the new Cabinet.

NAPLES, July 14.

Patrols are constantly traversing the streets. The moderate party is full of apprehensions concerning the future course of events. An inspector of the former police was stabbed the day before yesterday in the Strada di Toledo. Proclamations of Garibaldi and Settembrini against the Bourbon dynasty have been distributed here. The first one says:—"I am Royalist, but prefer Victor Emmanuel, who will lead us against the Austrians."

Letters have been received from Palermo to the 13th inst., confirming that the *Veloce* had passed over to Garibaldi, and stating that this vessel had left Palermo, and returned on the 12th inst. in company with some transport steamers.

TURIN, July 17.

Signor Amari has arrived from Sicily. Signori Manna and Wispeare, the Neapolitan Plenipotentiaries, were received to-day by Count Cavour. The news from Naples of the formation of a new Cabinet, of which the Commander de Martino is a member, has been confirmed.

THE PAPAL STATES.

ROME, July 14.

The Pope, in a Consistory held to-day, pronounced an allocation energetically protesting against the Piedmontese Government on account of the arrest and condemnation of the Bishops of Pisa, Imole, Fidenza, and Piacenza; approving the conduct of these bishops, and designating the annexation of the Duchies and the Legations to Piedmont as an usurpation.

Yesterday the French Ambassador had a long audience of his Holiness.

The two Neapolitan ministers charged with the special mission to Turin will also proceed to Paris and London.

The Duke de Gramont has had a long conference with his Holiness.

The 20th battalion of Chasseurs will leave to-morrow, and will wait at Civita Vecchia for orders to embark.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, in answer to Lord Brougham, Earl GRANVILLE said it was not in the power of the Government to interfere in the case in which a certain coloured person had been placed in a cabin apart from the other passengers in one of the Cunard steamers from the United States. Lord BROUGHAM said that in a similar case an action had been brought and damages recovered against the captain of a vessel.

The Annuity-tax (Edinburgh) Abolition Bill was read a second time; the Earl of DUNBY strongly recommending the House to accept it as an honest attempt at a settlement of the question.

The Burial Grounds (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, and the Friendly Societies Act Amendment Bill were read a second time. The Metropolitan Building Act Amendment Bill and the Leith Harbour and Docks Bill passed through committee. At the request of Lord OVERSTONE, the committee on the Bleaching and Dyeing Works Bill was postponed. The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Titles to Land (Scotland) Bill, which was agreed to.

In answer to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Lord WILMOTUS said that the accounts which had appeared in the papers of a massacre at Damascus were true. No less than 500 persons had been slaughtered, the Dutch Consul was killed, the American Consul wounded, and all the consulates, except the British, had been burnt.

The House adjourned at half-past six.

In the House of Commons, at a morning sitting, on the motion for the second reading of the Education Bill, the object of which was to provide that children under twelve years of age should not be employed in continuous labour unless they were able to read or write, or unless an undertaking was given that they would be educated for at least twenty hours in the week, Mr. PEARCE moved the rejection of the bill, which was supported by Sir G. C. LEWIS and Mr. Gladstone, and after a lengthy discussion, on a division, it was lost by 122 to 51.

The Savings Banks Investment Bill, which stood for committee, was postponed to Friday, at twelve o'clock.

The order for the third reading of the Spirits Bill was discharged, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the bill re-committed, in order to strike out the clauses which related to the amount of duties, for the purpose of embodying the resolutions increasing the duty on spirits in the bill.

In committee on the Sale of Game Acts a resolution was moved to impose a license of 2l. on the sale of game in Scotland, as is the case in England.

Mr. White took the oaths and his seat for Brighton.

At the evening sitting, in answer to Mr. Cogan, Mr. CARDWELL said he had received no intelligence of the death of any person in certain riots near Lurgan on the 12th of July; the disturbances were decreasing, and every precaution was taken by the Government to preserve the peace.

THE INCOME-TAX.

In answer to Mr. Whalley, Sir G. C. LEWIS said the imposition of an Income-tax of tenpence in the pound having passed into law, it would be carried out without reference to any alteration in the financial arrangements of the Government which had occurred.

NEW ZEALAND.

In answer to Mr. Adderley and Mr. Childers, Mr. C. FORSTER said that offers had been made by volunteers at Melbourne to assist in the contest with the natives at New Zealand; it was also the fact that volunteers had been enrolled for the defence of Auckland, but he did not think it likely they would go to Taranaki. He had not heard of any proposition to the colonial Parliament for a vote for the purpose of contributing to the expense of the civil war.

CHURCH-RATE STATISTICS.

Mr. PACE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department when the return as to rates to keep churches in repair, and voluntary contributions for that object, ordered on the 25th of January last, would be laid upon the table of the House.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was afraid there was little chance of getting these returns very soon. It was necessary to send a circular to every parish in England, and he was informed that when these voluminous returns were obtained it would be necessary to employ two or three clerks for several months to classify them, and put them in the shape required.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Mr. BUTT moved an address to the Crown representing that the House had learned with regret that many of her Majesty's subjects in Ireland were prevented by conscientious objections from availing themselves of the benefit of the funds voted by the House for the promotion of national education in Ireland, and praying that inquiries may be made whether such changes might not be made in the rules under which that grant is distributed as would enable all classes in Ireland to enjoy the advantages which that grant is intended to secure to the Irish people. He argued that, as a free and combined system of Protestant and Roman Catholic education, the system had proved a failure. Mr. WHITESIDE cordially supported the motion. Mr. CARDWELL said that this House, thirty years ago, withdrew its support from the then system of education in Ireland, on account of its utter failure. During the last thirty years there had grown up the present

system, which by the universal testimony of fact and opinion had conferred countless blessings on Ireland. He then proceeded, with some detail, to trace the history of the system, showing how great had been the increase in the schools and the number of scholars; and so far from there having been a falling off on the part of scholars from the Established Church, there had been an increase of 36 per cent. in their numbers.

Mr. HANNESBY moved the adjournment of the debate (at a quarter to eleven). The motion was opposed by Mr. B. OSBORNE and Lord PALMERSTON, and on a division it was rejected by 177 to 66.

Mr. HANNESBY then resumed the debate, and supported the motion. A division was then taken on the original motion, which was negatived by 196 to 62.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

Lord FERMOY moved that the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper-duties is an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons, and it is therefore incumbent upon the House to adopt a practical measure for the vindication of its rights and privileges.

Lord PALMERSTON urged that it was not desirable, after the resolution which had been come to, again to stir up this important question. The first part of the motion went no further than the resolutions already passed, while, as to the latter part, it did not propose any definite plan, but the noble lord threw the responsibility on the Government of deciding the course to be pursued, which he must decline. He moved the previous question.

Sir J. TRELAUNE, in supporting the motion, complained of every one, himself included, for not having taken a more decided course on this question, and declared that he would rather that the French occupied Yorkshire at this moment than that the precedent should have been made.

Mr. CLAY objected to the motion as weak and impotent for its object; and though his opinion with regard to the insult offered the House by the Lords was as strong as that of any one, he yet believed that the people out of doors, believing in the financial sagacity of the Lords, in retaining the Paper-duty, did not see further into the question, or support the House. The motion was in every sense mischievous, and would result in recording the opinion of a large majority of the House practically in favour of the aggression of the Lords.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER concurred in the course taken by Lord Palmerston, and also in the opinion that had been expressed of the inopportune and indefiniteness of the motion.

They had said all they could usefully say, and what remained was whether they could usefully proceed to action. (Hear, hear.) If they could proceed to act by some measure on which they thought the House was prepared to join, then let the issue be raised. (Cheers.) But let them not make loose and vague promises of action which he could hardly deem to be honest, instead of pointing out some positive and practical method of proceeding whereby the House could bring to an issue the matter in which it was engaged. He had expressed in warm language what he felt on the subject. They had had considerable discussion upon it, but he believed that it did not reveal one-half the dangers and practical difficulties which under the name of finance, might possibly arise from the interference. (Cheers.) Still, he thought it was not his duty to enter unnecessarily upon them at a period when it was impossible for them to discuss them with any hope of a practical result.

In any course he had taken in reference to recent financial measures, and in using the sum available from the Paper-duty, he had done nothing to prejudice the larger question of privilege.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, while objecting to the situation in which he, who was opposed to the repeal of the Paper-duty, had been placed by the course taken by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was wholly opposed to the present resolution.

After some remarks from Mr. CONINGHAM,

Mr. DISRAELI made some sarcastic remarks on the state of the Liberal party as suggested by Mr. Clay; and proceeded to say that the speech of Mr. Gladstone had convinced him that the motion should be directly opposed, and met by a negative instead of by the previous question.

Sir G. GREY defended the course taken by the Government.

Mr. BOUVERIE moved the adjournment of the debate, but that motion was negatived.

On a division, the previous question was carried by 177 to 138.

The original question, therefore, was not put. The result was received with much cheering from the Ministerial benches.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS held its second meeting yesterday. After the various sections had met, a general meeting of the members took place, whereupon addresses were delivered in French, or English, according to the choice of the speakers, by delegates from Austria, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, Hamburg, Hanover, Holland, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Turkey, and other countries. A large amount of interesting information was communicated.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Scarcely any English wheat was on offer in to-day's market. The business done, therefore, was much restricted, but at prices fully 1s. per quarter above last week's quotations. Fine and useful foreign wheats were rather dearer, and the value of other kinds was well supported. Floating cargoes were held at full quotations. We had a fair demand for barley, at extreme rates. Malt, however, moved off slowly, on former terms.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1860.

SUMMARY.

The debate and division last night on Lord Fermoy's motion on the Privilege Question exhibit a growing sense of responsibility on the part of the House of Commons. The resolution was couched in these terms:—"That the rejection by the House of Lords of the Bill for the Repeal of the Paper-duties is an encroachment on the rights and privileges of the House of Commons; and it is, therefore, incumbent on this House to adopt a practical measure for the vindication of its rights and privileges." It is remarkable that the same House which was, a fortnight ago, so loth to come into collision with the Lords should have rejected Lord Fermoy's motion by a majority of only 39, though Mr. Gladstone both spoke and voted against it, and many Liberals were hostile to a re-opening of the question. Even the Chancellor of the Exchequer, though objecting to useless protests, took occasion to reiterate his belief that all that had been said did not express half of the difficulties, the dangers, and the practical embarrassments of the vote which, under the name and notion of financial wisdom, was lately passed by the House of Lords. Whether we are to take this speech as an indication that Cabinet differences have been smoothed over, or adopt Mr. Clay's remark, that these difficulties are insuperable, time will show. It is, however, gratifying to note a more independent spirit in the House of Commons—a result not a little due, perhaps, to the remarkable result of the Brighton election, when the chairman of the Constitutional Defence Association was triumphantly returned in spite of Liberal and Conservative opposition.

Now, that midsummer has passed and gone the Peers are beginning to be busy, but their share of the legislation of the country is carried on at this season in Houses that rarely number more than a score of members. Their lordships have, with Lord Derby's marked approbation, read the Lord Advocate's Annuity-tax Bill a second time; and, with the silent acquiescence of the same noble earl, have agreed to the admission of Jews to the House of Commons by means of a standing order, instead of by periodical resolution. The Census Bills appear to make their way through the Upper House, unchallenged even by the Bishop of Oxford. A discussion on the annexation of Savoy to France has brought out the statement that a Conference to consider the future frontier of Switzerland is to be held in Paris, although the Emperor has beforehand declined to surrender any of his new territory for that purpose.

The International Statistical Congress, sitting during the present week at Somerset House, was opened with great *éclat* by Prince Albert on Monday, in a terse speech, replete with wise argument and profound thought. The Prince Consort exhibits an acquaintance with English institutions, and a familiarity with our free modes of thought, that is really astonishing. The first meeting of the Congress closed with a remarkable scene, which showed that the members present, English and foreign, needed no incentive to welcome a negro delegate as "a man and a brother," notwithstanding the colour of his skin.

In the House of Lords last night, the philanthropic and ever active Lord Brougham,

followed up this display of sympathy by calling attention to the case, reported in our last number, of a lady of African extraction, though not a person of colour, and a citizen of the United States, who had been refused the accommodation of a first-class passage in one of the Cunard ships, and had been told that she must go into the second rank in another part of the vessel. Although this line of steamers receives a Government subsidy, Lord Granville said it was impossible to interfere with such a shameful regulation, made to suit American antipathies. It is one of those cases of pandering to a degrading prejudice, which is perhaps best met by public exposure and the expression of general disgust.

There is a mystery about the affairs both of Naples and Sicily which time only can unravel. In the city of Naples there has been a conflict between the troops and the people, arising out of an ovation given to the returned refugees, and fomented, it is believed, by the Court Camarilla, who fancy the time for re-action is come. The King has dismissed his new Ministry, and we may soon hear that his promise of a constitution was nothing more than a device to gain time. Garibaldi has difficulties to contend with at Palermo far more formidable than Neapolitan troops. The state of discord that obtains amongst the leading Sicilians is shown by the frequent changes in the Government—the distrust of Count Cavour, by the summary expulsion from the island of La Farina, the *alter ego* of the Piedmontese Minister. Garibaldi is averse to immediate annexation, and desires rather to prosecute his Neapolitan enterprise, but the Turin Government threaten to stop all farther expeditions from Genoa and Leghorn, unless he carry out their policy.

The atrocities committed during the civil war raging in Syria have filled Europe with horror. The latest scene of massacre has been Damascus, where 500 Christians—men, women, and children—have been slaughtered, the Dutch consul killed, and the American consul wounded. There is no doubt that the Turkish authorities have secretly encouraged, if not aided, the Druses in their forays, and that no reparation can be made by the Porte by any sudden display of rigour for the calamities inflicted on those who profess the Christian faith. If the Ottoman rule can produce nothing but anarchy in Syria, and is unable even to afford protection to the peaceful population, it is time to consider what good object is secured by the Western Powers in proping up a system which is no Government at all. Our natural sympathy with the persecuted Maronites is somewhat restricted by the belief that in fierce and ferocious partisanship they are only a shade better than the savages who are now in the ascendant.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Wednesday last the long-expected discussion of the "religious profession" provision of the Census Bill came off. The House was very fully attended for a morning sitting, and a lively interest in the question was manifested. Our readers have known the upshot for several days, and hence we shall not hold them enchained by any spirit-stirring narrative. The House went into Committee earlier than had been anticipated, but not before numerous petitions had been presented, objecting to the provision in question. The first three clauses of the measure were assented to without debate. On the fourth clause being read, Mr. Baines rose to move the omission of the words "religious profession." He prefaced his motion by a very temperate and able speech, urging, however, those objections only which were likely to tell favourably upon his audience, and employing his chief force in vindicating the Census taken in 1851. Sir George Lewis then made his promised "statement." He began by asserting his entire good faith in making the proposal. He held it to be a natural element of a Census that it should include, among other matters, an inquiry into religion. He cited the cases of Austria, Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium, France, Prussia, Saxony, Sweden, and Wurtemberg, in all of which countries a personal statement of religious profession was demanded by the Government. He cited some of our colonies as affording a precedent; and, lastly, he referred to the religious Census taken in Ireland, under the authority of a Royal Commission. These were the main reasons which had influenced him. He then entered upon a depreciatory analysis of Mr. Horace Mann's report, the "method" for collecting the materials of which he considered fallacious. He adverted, one by one, to the objections which had been urged against his proposed plan, objections which he held up to ridicule, to the great entertainment and delight of the Opposition. But he said it was no use whatever to argue "against the master of twenty legions." He would therefore acquiesce in the amendment proposed by Mr. Baines, in the hope

that the increase of intelligence would lead to the removal of a prejudice which had been overcome even in the case of the Mohammedan population of India. Nothing could exceed the merriment with which the High Church Tories hailed the biting sarcasms of this speech, and the right hon. gentleman resumed his seat with the air of a man triumphant even in defeat.

Mr. Osborne gave him a spirited *impromptu* reply—short but comprehensive—pungent in expression, but full of argumentative weight. Mr. Marsh gave an illustration of the utterly uncertain and unreliable results of a similar Census in Australia. Lord Robert Cecil was as insolent as is his wont where Dissenters are concerned. "We now know," said he, "that it is Churchmen who want facts, and that the Dissenters do not." As to the Census of 1851, the discussion, he said, had completely upset those false returns, and the false inferences drawn from them. Mr. E. James dealt with the Home Secretary with great severity. Sir Morton Peto, too, and Mr. Crossley, sharply criticised his statement, and sternly rebuked his tone. Sir John Pakington had watched the proceedings of Dissenters with astonishment, and saw no reason for their course but in their fears. Lord Palmerston smoothed away some of the most offensive phrases of Sir G. C. Lewis's speech, and, after offering some incense to the Nonconformist bodies, said, "We defer to their feelings, but we cannot assent to their reasoning." Mr. Whiteside contributed his customary quota of acridity to the debate, and Mr. Baines replied with considerable spirit. The words "religious profession" were then struck out of the clause.

Thus terminated one of the most gratuitous blunders of modern times. Unhappily, the real objection to the measure—namely, that it would collect fictions and not facts, and fictions that were desired for the purpose of concealing facts—could not be made use of to advantage in Parliament. We have no doubt whatever of the true origin of this attempt on the political position of Dissenters—and we rejoice that Dissenters themselves instinctively detected the meaning of it, and resolved that it should never take effect.

On Thursday morning there was a morning sitting, devoted exclusively to the Attorney-General's Bankruptcy Bill, which was further proceeded with on Monday night, and is to be taken up again on Thursday evening next. The Committee have now arrived at that part of the measure on which it will be necessary to determine whether proceedings in Bankruptcy and Insolvency shall be assimilated. It is an important question, and will, no doubt, be keenly discussed. But it remains very doubtful whether the provisions of the Bill relating to this subject will not have to be extruded from it, in order to insure the passing of the rest. The remaining clauses are chiefly repetitions from the existing Bankruptcy Laws, and will be probably got through without serious discussion. In the evening, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, Sir Robert Peel brought forward the threatened annexation of Sicily to Piedmont, and wished to know what was the policy of the British Government in regard to it. Lord John Russell gave a succinct and interesting *résumé* of Italian affairs; uttered his individual doubts as to the wisdom of trying to combine Northern and Southern Italy under one Crown and Government; and then concluded in words worthy of a British Minister:—"I can assure the House, and it is the only and the last word I have to say, that, as far as concerns the people of Italy, we have no other policy than to leave them to decide for themselves their own fate." Mr. Kinglake carried on the discussion by denouncing the anticipated designs of France, and told a ridiculous story, originally made public by the *Press*, to the effect that at the interview between the Emperors of France and Austria at Villafranca, Napoleon proposed to restore Lombardy to Francis Joseph, on condition of his assenting to the annexation of the Rhenish provinces of Germany to France. He was more reasonable, however, in tracing the restlessness of the foreign policy of the Emperor to the necessity of diverting the attention of the French people from their home affairs.

The China vote, 3,800,000, was moved when the House got into committee. Mr. S. Herbert explained as clearly as he could the necessity of the vote, and a long and interesting debate ensued, which was resumed on Monday night. Sir John Pakington assailed the whole policy of the war with China, the blame of which, Lord John replied, must be shared by the last Government as well as by the present. Mr. Roebuck has delivered himself of a very short but very weighty speech on this question, taxing Lord John, Mr. Gladstone, and some other members of the Cabinet with altering their opinions with their position, and defending to-day what they solemnly condemned in 1857. Their answers did not appear to us at all conclusive in their favour.

In fact, the more this war is discussed, the more evident does it become to all parties that it is a gross, a criminal, and a very expensive blunder.

On Friday there was again a morning sitting devoted to the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill. In the evening Mr. Cochrane moved a resolution to the effect that the article of the Treaty with China, which insists on the residence of a British Ambassador at Peking, should be dispensed with—which, however, was negatived, the motion having been informally drawn up. On Monday, Mr. Gladstone, in Committee of Ways and Means, made his supplementary financial statement. He wants about 2,500,000*l.* more money. He increases the excise and customs duties on ardent spirits, by which he hopes to obtain a million sterling, at the lowest, and he trusts to the Exchequer balances—in other words—to the surplus of the year's taxes over the estimates—for the rest. So it is that this wicked and unnecessary war swallows up all that would have otherwise prepared the way for a remission of taxation.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

Those of our readers who have given attention to the Parliamentary discussions this Session on the subject of the war with China can hardly have failed to notice the change of tone pervading them as compared with that which prevailed two or three years ago. The country has become ashamed of its former excitement—sick of the fruitless but costly embarrassments in which it has become involved—and impatient of those heavy bills which come dropping in at such inconvenient times, as if to remind it that folly has its penalties in due proportion to its extent. In 1857 this nation was in a perfect frenzy of anger because the House of Commons passed a mild censure on the Government of Lord Palmerston for having adopted that miserable "*lorcha*" dispute which Dr. Bowring had raised with the Imperial Commissioner at Canton. The noble lord was then the idol of the people, and he certainly resorted to very questionable means for the purpose of inflaming their warlike passions. The Treaty of Tien-tsin was the result of the hostilities then commenced—and out of that Treaty has come this war, the responsibility of provoking which everybody seems anxious to disclaim.

"Who is to blame?" is now one of the leading questions of the day. Lord Malmesbury, say some; the present Government, and, foremost among them, Lord John Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. Gibson, who spoke and voted with the majority in 1857, say others. We are not disposed to screen either of these statesmen from their just share of responsibility in this matter—and a heavy one we take it to be. But, in our opinion, the country must take upon itself the chief weight of censure; for had it unequivocally supported, at the General Election of 1857, the decision of the House of Commons, is it supposable that Lord Malmesbury would have framed his instructions to Mr. Bruce in the tone which distinguished them, or that Mr. Bruce would have rushed with such eagerness into a fresh collision? The truth is, the constituencies, by passionately reversing the wise and patriotic verdict of the House of Commons in that memorable instance, virtually gave free license to our diplomats in the East to plunge this country into war at their own discretion. Our ambassador to the Court of Peking went out with that impression on his mind. He felt, and he was but too well justified in feeling, that he carried with him, at his discretion, arbitrary powers of war or peace. He conducted his mission from the first on the assumption that he was a great potentate authorised to wield at will the vast resources of this empire. He was on the look-out for an anticipated affront to his dignity. His temper was to stand no nonsense. He studied to test the good faith of the Chinese by making them feel as acutely as possible their humiliation. He would hear of no excuses. He would accept no warnings. He thought himself all powerful, and—he imperiously stalked forward to ignominious defeat. Now, we say, this man's official temper was formed by what he had seen of the temper of his countrymen at home. The behaviour of the nation gave shape, colour, and spirit to the behaviour of their Plenipotentiary. Had Dr. Bowring been censured, Mr. Bruce would have been circumspect. This is our reading of the cause of the existing war in China. This, in our view, palliates, to some extent, the inconsistency of some of the members of the present Cabinet. They have been forced into a groove scooped out for them by national folly. They have accepted consequences which the constituencies blamed them for striving to avert.

"What objects are proposed to be effected by the war?" is another of the prominent questions of the day. Trade and commerce protest that it

can do them no service. Civilisation and Christianity will hardly hope to gain by it. We disclaim revenge. We can hardly put in a decent plea for justice. What, then, are our soldiers and seamen going to do for us in the East? Protect the lives and property of our countrymen, says Lord John Russell. But have they been seriously jeopardised? A twelvemonth has now elapsed since the repulse at the mouth of the Peiho, but hitherto no danger has menaced them. Well, we are going to extort an apology, some pecuniary indemnity, and a ratification of the treaty of Tien-tsin. The *Times* argues that nothing will be of the smallest avail until our soldiers occupy Peking, and obtain the Emperor of China's signature to the Treaty under military coercion. Does the *Times* speak the sentiments of Lord Palmerston? Has the noble lord been overruled by a majority of his own Cabinet? Do these very bellicose suggestions filter from head quarters, through the Education Office, to the columns of that journal? At any rate, we are glad that no such design seems to be entertained by the Government—no such instructions have been given to Lord Elgin. Her Majesty's advisers appear anxious enough to see an end of the affair. But it is another of the penalties attaching to a hasty resort to hostilities, that though easily commenced, no man can tell where they will end. We suspect that Ministers themselves would be puzzled to state precisely what they are going to do. They must rely mainly upon the chapter of accidents—holding themselves ready to seize the first favourable opening for closing the breach. They have to make the best of a bad job—and for that job, we repeat, the country itself is responsible.

"And how is the war to be paid for? We have at length an answer to that question, at least for the present financial year. The Paper-duties will furnish some 800,000*l.* towards the expenses; for the Chancellor of the Exchequer has at length accepted that boon from the hands of the Lords. An increased duty on ardent spirits is to provide an additional million, and the Exchequer Balances will help Mr. Gladstone to tide over the interval. Thus, we see, the price we have to pay for national folly. Little did the nation think, when they cried up Palmerston, and cried down the House of Commons, in 1857, that the outcome of that mania would be, first, a surrender of a privilege undisputed for two hundred years; secondly, a resort to indirect taxation for war purposes; and thirdly, a swallowing up of resources, urgently needed, to make the great and beneficial changes we have effected in our financial system work smoothly and safely through their hour of trial. We are sorry that Mr. Gladstone had not courage to propose an augmentation of the Income-tax. We regret that the public will feel so little inconvenience—pecuniary inconvenience at least—from this Chinese war. We are afraid the affair will now be suffered to drop. Nothing more will be heard of it unless fresh disasters occur. And still, in every part of the world, but especially in the East, our diplomats will feel that Parliament will never refuse to pay for, and thereby formally sanction, whatever breaches of international peace the representatives of the Crown abroad may take it in their heads to be necessary to their dignity. So long as we give them this discretion, so long we must expect to be pestered with wars which carry with them the prolific seeds of every crime, but which, whether successful or otherwise, can only do detriment to our national honour. The House of Commons awoke to this truth three years ago—the people, we will hope, will also awake to it sooner or later.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

It is impossible to disregard the many evidences that abound of a systematic attempt to pervert public opinion in England in relation to France. Not only is every scrap of idle gossip that is wafted across the Channel turned by malignant ingenuity into a means of feeding international suspicion, and every article and silly pamphlet manufactured in Paris paraded before British eyes, but gross misstatements are palmed upon us as facts, in order that the anti-Gallican rancour may be kept alive. One or two facts will make good this grave accusation.

We will take, in the first place, the commercial treaty with France, which, to this day, the *Times* represents as "a deception of which everybody is ashamed." The leading journal describes Mr. Cobden as "singing hymns of gratitude, and cozened to the top of his bent." Mr. Horsman speaks of our manufacturers as "suppliants in the antechamber of the Emperor of the French." Are these statements true, wholly or in part? The Treaty provides distinctly and plainly that all articles the produce of the manufactures of this country are to

be admitted into France at a duty not exceeding thirty per cent. There has been no attempt on the part of the French Government to evade this obligation. On the contrary, they invited English merchants and manufacturers to send delegates to Paris with a view to arrange the details of the Treaty in a manner satisfactory to all interests. In the recent debate on the Privilege question, Mr. Bright said, in reply to Mr. Horsman, amid the cheers of the House, "I tell the right hon. gentleman that nothing can exceed the good faith and the liberality with which that whole question is being treated by the commissioners of the French Government. I would have him know that they are as anxious as our commissioners that a great trade between England and France should spring up." But it is not necessary to rely wholly upon the testimony of the hon. member for Birmingham. Those who will be regarded by the commercial world as more competent witnesses may be called into court. Shrewd men of business, who have been to Paris to look after their own trade interests, may be held to be as reliable at least as those writers of the *Times* who are, day by day, fulminating against the Emperor of the French. The deputation from the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce have published a report expressing the strongest confidence in the good faith of the French Government. There has been, according to their statements, no new treaty at all, but only a settlement of the details of that signed in January last.

The French treaty is a "deception," says the *Times*. We turn to a report made as late as Wednesday last, to the Sheffield Town Council, by the deputation to Paris, as reported in the local *Independent*. Here is the picture drawn by Mr. Alderman Jackson of the French officials whom the British public are taught to regard as a set of sharpers. We hope our readers will pardon the length of the extract, as it is only by such detailed statements that the foul libels of our warlike journals can be adequately refuted:—

The Sheffield deputation went tolerably well prepared, having, as they thought, a very good brief, but he must say that when they got to Paris they did not feel very comfortable. They thought they might have gone on a fool's errand, but they were determined to persevere, and, if possible, make their case even better than it was when they left Sheffield. The Superior Council, consisting of about twenty-four of the most celebrated men in France, was composed partly of monopolists and partly of free traders, and, although there might not be a majority of the latter, yet there was a fair proportion of them, men like M. Chevalier, and the deputation felt sure that if an audience were given them what they had to say would be listened to, and they would be able to state it fairly and clearly. That opportunity was given, and they went to meet the Council, having previously had a document which they had prepared translated into French. They determined, if possible, to give that document to the Council direct, in order that it might get into their hands at once, otherwise they might have to go to Paris several times. This was allowed, and he (Alderman Jackson) was permitted to give such explanations as he thought proper as he read it, the Council putting questions very freely. The principal objection to the treaty was the 13th clause, which said that a supplementary convention should be concluded before the 1st of July, and by that supplementary convention the duties represented by 30 per cent. *ad valorem* should be converted into specific. The object of the deputation was to endeavour to show that the wisest and fairest means of imposing the duties was *ad valorem*. As, however, this was in the treaty, and the duties could be converted according to it, their next object was to endeavour to persuade the Council to have the duties converted into specific in such a manner as to interfere as little as possible with free intercourse between England and France. They endeavoured to show the Council that if goods were to be classified there should be as few classes as possible. There was one clause in the treaty which had been overlooked, and the importance of which did not seem to be known. That clause was one in reference to the piracy of marks and infringement of designs, and by it Englishmen would enjoy the same rights as Frenchmen, and Frenchmen the same rights as Englishmen, in reference to prosecutions for infringements. (Hear, hear.) He held that the treaty would not have been of half so much benefit had that been omitted. (Hear, hear.) There was a very important article now manufactured in Sheffield—steel, and he (Alderman Jackson) could remember that the first time he went to Paris the duty on steel was 120*l.* for 2 cwt., with the addition of a decime of 10 per cent., and afterwards another decime of 10 per cent; but now he thought if the duty on steel were 20*l.* instead of 140*l.* that would be the maximum. (Cheers.)

The worthy representative of the Sheffield manufacturers, after further details respecting his interviews with the French Council, declared his belief that "the treaty would be of very great advantage to both countries, and he did not know of any town that would be more benefited by it than Sheffield. He said this, presuming that the duties would be moderate, and would not be levied at the maximum." The commercial world ought then to understand that while these amicable discussions are proceeding in Paris, their professed representative in the English press is doing its utmost day by day to cast suspicion on the good faith of the French negotiators, to hold up every act of the Imperial Government to the scorn and suspicion of the British people, and, instead of facilitating the

completion of a treaty that will increase the commerce of the two countries, doing its utmost to prevent its success.

The malevolence with which the treaty with France is canvassed, becomes more apparent when other circumstances connected with it are considered. Not only have the French Government conducted the negotiations of this treaty in a spirit of fairness, but they have given the strongest pledge of their desire to inaugurate a free-trade system. They have, by abolishing the import duties on cotton and wool, and reducing the tax on sugars and coffee, sacrificed a present revenue of 3,750,000*l.*, which they hope will be replaced by the extension of the commercial relations of the country. Is this an indication of those aggressive, buccannering designs attributed to the Emperor by English panic-mongers? Does a sovereign about to invade a powerful neighbour begin by cutting off at one stroke a considerable part of his financial resources?

Again, only as recently as Monday last we were informed by the *Times* that "France is daily increasing her navy at a rate entirely disproportionate to her commercial requirements, and that her army can be filled up in a few days to any amount that is required." The inference is that our neighbours are augmenting their armaments far beyond our own. But the *Times* takes pains to conceal the fact that for every 100*l.* spent by France in warlike expenditure, we squander 130*l.*; and that whereas the war budget of the French Government for 1861 is only twenty-one and a-half millions, ours has risen to nearly thirty millions, exclusive of the new demand for fortifications. We have now a powerful Channel fleet, besides a Mediterranean squadron and ships in reserve. It is well known, too, that the French fleet is inferior to ours in number, and still more in efficiency; and that in Cherbourg, the bugbear of our alarmists, not a single ship of war is building. There are also at the present moment in the United Kingdom 70,000 of about the best drilled and finest soldiers in the world, and an efficient volunteer rifle force of 190,000. Whence then the ground for the distrust that still obtains, and which has not diminished in spite of our augmented defences? We can see no other cause for it than the credulity of the House of Commons practised upon by crazy alarmists of the Kinglake class, the prominence given to their fables in the public press, and especially the industry of certain journals in fanning day by day the flame of international prejudice and suspicion.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

(Continued from page 569.)

PROFESSIONAL OATHS ABOLITION BILL.

The House went into committee on this bill.

Mr. NEWDEGATE immediately moved that the chairman report progress, on account of the lateness of the hour. It was not a trial of argument at two in the morning—it was a mere trial of physical strength. (Loud cheers.)

After some discussion, the committee divided on the question that the chairman report progress:—

For the motion	33
Against	93
Majority against the motion	—60

After some conversation on clause 1, the House resumed.

PEACE PRESERVATION (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. CARDWELL moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue and amend the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act (1856). Mr. HENNESSY moved that the debate be now adjourned, which was rejected by sixty to eleven. Two other divisions were taken with a similar result. Mr. MAGUIRE rose (at half-past three o'clock) to make what he thought was a most rational motion—that hon. members should all go to bed. (Laughter.) Formally, his resolution would be that the House do now adjourn. Lord PALMERSTON was inclined to move as an amendment that the minority only should have power to go to bed. (Laughter.) Another division showed a minority of seven. Mr. BLAKE moved the adjournment of the debate. Lord PALMERSTON suggested that, as the minority was reduced to seven, they should now show that there were at least seven wise men in the country. (Laughter.) The motion for the adjournment of the debate was withdrawn, and it was resolved that leave be given to bring in the bill by 53 to 16. The bill was then brought in and read a first time.

The other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at twelve minutes to four o'clock.

MORNING SITTING.

On Friday the House, after an interval of about eight hours, resumed its "morning" sitting, which was exhausted in the discussion of amendments and new clauses on the Report upon the Tenure and Improvement of Land (Ireland) Bill.

SAVOY AND ITALY.

At the "evening" sitting, on the motion for the adjournment to Monday, Mr. A. KINGLAKE asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether all the eight Powers, as well as Switzerland and Sardinia, have consented to take part in the proposed conference on the subject of the 92nd article of the

definitive act of Vienna, and whether there was any preliminary understanding between the Powers as to the basis on which the conference would take place.

Sir R. PEEL hoped that it would be understood that it was Switzerland, and not France, which first asked for a conference.

Mr. B. OSBORNE, referring to a statement of Mr. Kinglake on the previous evening, that at Villafranca the Emperor of the French offered to insure Lombardy to the Emperor of Austria if the latter would assist him to acquire the Rhenish provinces, asked Lord J. Russell if he was aware of that circumstance.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the conference was one of those alternatives offered by the French Government. This was accepted by the British Government; but he had no formal or official knowledge of its acceptance by other Powers, though they all say if a conference is summoned they are ready to send representatives to it. The only basis of the conference was the reconciliation of the 92nd article of the treaty of Vienna with that of Turin, which seemed to him to offer the widest basis for propositions. There had been no attempt on the part of France to bind the other Powers in any way. What happened at Villafranca could only be known to the two sovereigns who alone were present, and he had received no account that any such suggestion as that alluded to by Mr. Osborne had been made. He had heard vague rumours of such a thing, but there was no authority for it.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Mr. BRADY drew attention to the question of the enrolment of volunteers in Ireland, urging the defenceless condition of that country, and that the people should be allowed to arm and protect themselves.

Mr. WHALLEY called the attention of the House to the Excise duty on paper, and in reference thereto asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it was his intention to enforce the payment of that duty. He suggested that the duty should not be levied.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reference to the question of Irish volunteers, said that the Government were not prepared to alter the law which prevented the establishment of such corps, but it was not intended as any impeachment of the loyalty or good feeling of Ireland; but it arose from a number of minor circumstances, which rendered such a course inconvenient.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in answer to Mr. Whalley on the subject of the Excise duty on paper, said in effect that there was no alternative but to collect it.

A number of other questions were brought forward and discussed; amongst others that of the Galway Packet Contract, and Mr. LAING explained the circumstances in which it was placed with regard to the transfer of the Government subsidy to a Canadian company, to which the Government had not acceded, but which was still in abeyance.

The adjournment to Monday was agreed to at half-past nine.

THE CHINA VOTE.

On the motion for going into committee of supply on the vote for China,

Mr. COCHRANE moved:—

That in order to remove one great obstacle to peace with China, the British Plenipotentiary be instructed not to insist on the fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of Tientsin, by which his Majesty the Emperor of China agrees that the Ambassador, Minister, or other diplomatic agent appointed by her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain, may reside with his family and establishment permanently at the capital, or may visit it occasionally, at the option of the British Government.

He condemned our wars with China, from the opium war of 1840, as not only impolitic but unjust, and contended that the stipulation in question was so abhorrent to the principles of Chinese government, so humiliating to the Emperor, and so repugnant to the feelings of the people, that its enforcement would tend to prolong and even perpetuate hostilities.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed that Mr. Cochrane could not be aware that he was making a motion in an unusual form: it should have been by way of address to the Crown. With respect to the object of the motion, so far from the residence of a British Minister at Peking being considered by the Chinese Government as a degradation, they did not object to a Russian Minister, whom they had received with great distinction, and who had been resident many months at Peking. This had entirely changed the question; the Chinese Government could not refuse to Great Britain what had been readily granted to Russia.

The motion was negatived, and the House then went into a Committee of Supply, when the vote of 443,896*l.*, for repayment to the Government of India of advances on account of former expeditions to China, was agreed to, after a long discussion, which ranged over a great variety of topics relative to the policy of the present and past wars with China, and to the financial incidents of this particular vote. In the course of the discussion,

Mr. ROEBUCK put very pointedly the question to the Chancellor of the Exchequer how it was that he who had denounced in indignant terms the war with China in 1857 was now an advocate of such a war.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the nature of the two wars was entirely different. With regard to the present war, he deeply regretted it, and it had been undertaken by the Government only in conformity with a sense of public duty.

Lord J. MANNERS pressed for an answer to a question put by other members; namely, what were

the real objects of the war, in which, he said, no member on either side of the House expressed any sympathy, but an earnest hope that it might be brought to a speedy termination.

Lord J. RUSSELL observed, that if any members ought to be informed of the objects of the war, those who had been connected with the late Government should be. The present Government deeply regretted this war, but after the calamity at the Pehho it was their duty to protect the lives and property of our countrymen exposed to danger; that duty they were bound to perform, and would perform. It would be their endeavour to confine the war to what he believed it would be, a struggle between the allied forces and those of the Emperor of China, not with the people, and he believed it would be of short duration.

Mr. T. BARING condemned the war in very strong terms. The merchants of England, he said, wanted commerce with China, and the forcing of the Pehho and the residence of a British minister at Peking would not benefit the commercial interests of this country.

Lord PALMERSTON replied to Mr. Baring, and justified the policy of the Government. He was satisfied, he said, that we should receive from the Emperor of China a full and formal ratification of the treaty, and so far from this act destroying his empire, it would, in his opinion, rather add to its security. The Government had had no choice, and the only question would be whether they had adopted means adequate to procure redress, and those means had been properly applied.

The Game Certificates, &c., Bill, and the Common Procedure (Ireland) Act (1859) Amendment Bill passed the Committee.

WORKHOUSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

On the order for going into committee upon the Poor-law Board Continuance Bill, Lord E. HOWARD moved an instruction to the committee, that they have power to introduce clauses requiring that a creed register be kept both in workhouses and district schools, and providing that access shall be had to every inmate, by the minister of the religious persuasion to which he or she belongs.

Mr. VILLIERS, declining to avail himself of an objection to the motion on a point of order, suggested various reasons against its adoption upon its merits, observing that the bill was simply for the continuance of the Poor-law Board, and that a bill was under consideration in which a provision of this kind, which was full of difficulties, might be introduced.

Mr. JAMES moved the adjournment of the debate. This motion, after some discussion, was negatived upon a division by 97 to 40. Upon an assurance given by Mr. Villiers, Lord E. Howard withdrew his motion, and the House went into committee upon the bill.

THE CENSUS BILLS.

The English and Irish Census Bills were read a third time and passed.

The LORD ADVOCATE obtained leave to bring in a bill for taking the Census in Scotland.

Other bills were advanced their respective stages, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at 25 minutes past two o'clock until Monday.

THE PRIVILEGE QUESTION.

On Monday, Sir J. TRELAWNEY gave notice that he would take an early opportunity of renewing the motion which he had brought forward the other evening relative to the late proceeding of the House of Lords upon a money bill.

THE REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. ADDERLEY asked the Vice-President of the Committee of Council on Education whether the Education Commissioners were about to make any report; and whether the absence of the Duke of Newcastle would cause a suspension of their proceedings?

Mr. LOWE was informed by the commissioners that they hoped to complete their report and its appendices in the course of the present year, and that the absence of the Duke of Newcastle would not occasion any delay in its presentation.

THE CHINA WAR.

On the report of supply for the vote of credit for the China war, Mr. ROEBUCK took the opportunity of protesting against this war, on the ground of its injustice, believing as he did that the opinions of the House and of the people were with him on the subject of a war which began originally on a question of forcing opium into China. We bombarded Canton, and compelled the Chinese Government to agree to a treaty stipulating, among other things, to allow a British Minister to reside at Peking. But the origin of the war being unjust—and this had been admitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—we were now sending a large force and spending millions of money to enforce a treaty the result of that unjust war.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted that this was a question which could hardly be too much discussed, and that, in dealing with Eastern nations, we should adopt the principles of truth and fair dealing. As to the merits of the quarrel with China, he denied that the treaty was one which the Chinese Government was not bound to fulfil; he thought it was a valid contract. The question was not whether this or that provision in it ought to be enforced, but whether a treaty recognised by the Emperor of China should be set at naught.

The report was then agreed to.

MIDNIGHT LEGISLATION.

On the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means,

Mr. NEWDEGATE moved that the rules against

proceeding with opposed notices and orders after a quarter before six o'clock on Wednesday, under the standing order of the 19th day of July, 1854, be applied to all business standing for evening sittings upon which debate shall arise after one o'clock in the morning during the remainder of the session.

Sir G. GRAY said the subject was no doubt of considerable importance, and, looking at the late hours to which the sittings of the House were protracted, he was not surprised at the motion, for the sake, not only of members, but of the officers of the House. The proposed rule, however, would lead to great public inconvenience if an obstinate minority, or even a single member, chose to take advantage of it.

After a short debate, the motion was withdrawn, and the House went into committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER made his statement of the manner in which the Government proposed to meet the expenditure voted in supply on account of the China war. In February, he observed, the provision made for the war was 850,000*l.*, to be charged upon the finances of the year 1859-60, and double this amount upon those of the year 1860-61, making together 2,550,000*l.*, which was the whole provision the Government proposed to make on account of the expedition to China before they knew that we should have to conduct warlike operations. The vote was increased by other items. The whole of the charges for the expedition to China up to the present period, so far as the Government had cognisance of them, amounted to 5,400,000*l.*, to which must be added 450,000*l.* due on account of the former war. The whole of the 850,000*l.* charged upon the finances of 1859-60 had been paid out of the produce of the taxes, the revenue of the year having been so productive. But, although the condition of the revenue up to the close of June was eminently satisfactory, and even exceeded the expectations of the Government, he did not recommend any interference with the estimate of the revenue he had made in February. He then proceeded to state the mode in which the Government proposed to provide for the recent vote of 3,800,000*l.* Taking the 500,000*l.* included in the provision in February, together with the surplus of revenue, then estimated at 464,000*l.*, but which was reduced by errors and miscalculations to 264,000*l.*, and 600,000*l.* the produce of the paper-duty available for the financial year (if it should please the House of Commons that the duty should be levied), these three items would amount to 1,464,000*l.* Deducting this sum from 3,800,000*l.*, there remained to be provided for 2,336,000*l.*, which the Government asked the Committee to be authorised to raise partly by taxation and partly by other means. They proposed to obtain the sum of 1,000,000*l.* by an additional duty upon ardent spirits of 1*s.* 11*d.* per gallon on the various descriptions charged under the Excise and Customs. The effect would be to raise the duty on British spirits to 10*s.* per gallon, on colonial spirits to 10*s.* 2*d.*, and on foreign spirits to 10*s.* 5*d.* He explained at some length the reasons which had weighed with the Government in making this addition to the spirit duties (which would be permanent), and why they considered it practicable and timely, and likely to produce the results they anticipated. He was aware, he said, that there were special circumstances which occasioned some uncertainty in the calculation of the produce of the duty, and it would be necessary to accompany the augmentation with some modification of the duty on wine; and he had therefore assumed an addition of only 1,050,000*l.* to the revenue of the financial year. This would reduce the sum of 2,336,000*l.* to 1,286,000*l.*; and that sum it was proposed to provide for out of the balances in the Exchequer, which would admit of the withdrawal of even 2,000,000*l.* It would be his duty to ask the committee for an immediate vote, in order to secure the change of the duty on the commodity; and he added that it was not the intention of the Government to make any farther demand upon the taxation of the country on account of fortifications, the subject of which would be brought before the House on a future day.

After a brief discussion and a few explanations, the resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were agreed to, as well as other resolutions respecting Excise licenses, malt credit, hop credit, chicory, contract notes &c.

BANKRUPTCY REFORM.

The House then, in committee, resumed the consideration of the clauses of the Bankruptcy and Insolvency Bill.

A large portion of the discussion was engrossed by the 152nd clause, abolishing the distinction between traders and non-traders, it being objected that, considering the acts by which the bill would authorise an adjudication of bankruptcy and its consequences, the clause would operate with oppressive severity upon non-traders without more safeguards than were provided by the bill; and Mr. HENLEY moved an amendment, the effect of which was to limit the bill to traders. Before the discussion of the clause terminated, the chairman was ordered to report progress.

Upon the report, in a conversation as to the principle of comprehending non-traders in the bill, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL said he was not bound to the principle.

WINE LICENSES FOR IRELAND.

On the order for going into committee upon the Refreshment-houses and Wine Licenses (Ireland) Bill, Mr. HENNESSY, urging various objections to the bill, moved to defer the committee for three months.

This motion was seconded by Colonel DUNN. The motion for the adjournment of the debate being negatived, the House divided upon Mr. Hennessy's amendment, which was negatived by 136 to 38. The House then went into committee upon the bill, but the chairman was soon ordered to report progress.

The Prisons (Scotland) Bill passed the committee; other bills were also forwarded, and the remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned at three o'clock.

Foreign and Colonial.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel* contains an article by its chief editor, M. Grandguillot, against the false rumours which are current concerning the acts and intentions of the Emperor, and stating that a treacherous conspiracy is being plotted by the parties of the old regime. This article recalls that the malignity of these parties is endeavouring to sow mistrust between France and England, Spain, Portugal, Germany, Belgium, and Italy, by attributing false designs to the Emperor, who would treat such inventions with contempt had they not unhappily found too ready a credence in Europe—thus encouraging a distrust which is injurious to the progress of affairs.

It is positively stated that a perfect understanding exists between the Governments of England and France, in reference to the affairs of Syria. Both England and France have agreed that in consideration of the mission of Fuad Pacha to Syria, they will for the present abstain from direct interference. In the event, however, of the Porte proving incapable of putting a stop to the conflict between the Druses and Maronites, England and France have concerted identical instructions to be given to their respective admirals, authorising the latter to effect a disembarkation at Beyrout, should the massacre continue.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes:—"I hear that the Emperor of the French has authorised the formation of a National Rifle Association (*tir national*) like that in England. The person under whose direction it will be placed is M. Jules Gerard, the famous lion killer. It is expected that the National Guard, and such of the public as join the Association, will soon become, under this training, expert sharpshooters."

The Emperor and Court are now at St. Cloud; later they are expected at Biarritz. After that the Emperor is to visit the camp of Chalons. Here, probably, some 60,000 men will be found in the highest state of military perfection. Some experiments are to be made this year in the presence of the Emperor, in which both infantry, cavalry, and artillery will be engaged. The camp of Chalons will present many novel features highly interesting to military men.

The Emperor has been receiving at St. Cloud a series of deputations from various branches of the manufacturing and agricultural interests, and listens, it is said, with patient attention to all complaints proffered against his administration, his ministers, and his prefects.

The Government has allowed the Protectionists to triumph "In Re Rags." The *Pays* confirms a rumour which has been current that the bill for permitting their exportation is withdrawn.

SICILY.

A despatch from Cagliari states that the Neapolitan steam corvette *Veloce*, six guns, had gone over to Garibaldi. A further despatch from Cagliari asserts that two other Neapolitan vessels had passed over to Garibaldi.

The new Ministry had been formed. Signor Interdonato, Amari, the historian, and Signor Errant are among the members.

The official journal publishes the following note:—"On Saturday Signori La Farina, Griselli, and Totti were removed from Palermo by order of the Dictator. Griselli and Totti are Corsicans affiliated to the police of the Continent. The three were expelled for having conspired against order. The government which watches over public tranquillity could not tolerate the presence of such individuals." Another note says:—"The National Society, whose resources have been reduced since Garibaldi declined the presidency, has been rather a hindrance than an assistance to the Sicilian cause."

Signor Cosenz arrived at Palermo on the 6th inst., and was received with joy by General Garibaldi. He brought 1,000,000 lire and 57 cannons to Garibaldi.

Advices from Messina to the 8th inst. state that Colonel Medici was at the village of Barcelona awaiting volunteers. He had reconnoitred the heights of Messina and Melazzo. The attack on Melazzo was fixed for the 10th inst. Assassinations took place at Messina on the night of the 7th. The Neapolitan army was demoralised. The soldiers were deserting. Another despatch says:—"Pianelli commanded the citadel, where an outbreak had taken place among the troops, a portion of whom shouted 'Louis I. for ever,' and others 'Francis II. for ever.' Twelve soldiers had been wounded." Sanguinary combats have taken place near Messina between the Neapolitan Colonel Bosco and the advanced guard of the Sicilian army.

NAPLES.

News from Naples to the 10th states that the king had summoned the former camarilla. It was believed that those devoted to the old régime would be again called to power.

The following is a despatch dated Naples, July 14th:—"It is said that a strong and compact ministry will be immediately formed, to carry out to their full extent the principles of constitutional government, and to watch over the interests of the nation."

The Neapolitan Committee for preparing the laws of administrative organisation, and those to whom the press law is entrusted, are said to be men of very high character.

Several decrees have been published at Naples, giving a further development to the general amnesty which was granted on the 25th of June. Thus every action for the imputation of political offences is abolished, and all further proceedings against those in detention or those absent for offences up to the 25th of June are prohibited. All punishments remaining to be expiated for similar delinquencies are put an end to, as also perpetual exile from the kingdom, even for those to whom it has been assigned in commutation for other punishment. Those, too, condemned in contumacy will partake of the present amnesty, as also those who for political reasons have left the kingdom. If at any time political offenders shall be called upon to answer for common offences, the course of justice shall be prosecuted for those offences only.

The departure of the Neapolitan mission for Turin has been adjourned.

THE PAPAL STATES.

1,500 Austrians had been sent to Urbino. 557 Irish volunteers had disembarked at Ancona, and committed disorders at Sinigaglia, which were repressed by the Papal carabinieri.

A secret consistory has been held, in which the Pope pronounced an allocution against the evil attempts, the violence, the arrests, and condemnations to which the priests were subjected in the Romagna and the Duchies.

No other disturbances have taken place in the Umbrian Marches but at Todi, where the Sardinian escutcheon had been erected and tri-coloured flags hoisted. A detachment of pontifical troops arrived there, and imposed a fine on the commune, to be, however, reimbursed by the rioters.

Cardinal Wiseman's illness has become more serious.

AUSTRIA.

The Ministry and the Emperor are preparing for a struggle with the Reichsrath, and intrigues are on foot to promote discord between the Croats, Slaves, and Hungarians. *Galignani's Messenger* shows how the curb is put on the press. It states that the editors of the Vienna journals were a few days ago summoned before the Director of the Police, who gave them the following instructions:—

The journals must not discuss the question as to the authority of the Council of the Empire, and must not speak of a Constitution; 2. In treating of the attributes of the provincial assemblies which are about to be created, they must not in any way claim for those assemblies legislative functions—the Government not intending to allow the Provincial Diets to share in its legislative powers; 3. They must not in any way place in question the absolute unity of the empire, especially as regards the relations of Hungary, and the provinces formerly annexed to Hungary, with the whole monarchy. Finally, the Director announced that the Minister would not allow the publication of articles drawn up in a spirit favourable to the Government, but violating the preceding directions; and he warned the editors that if they offended, they would be prosecuted with all the rigour of the law.

The *Donau Zeitung* gives a denial to the news published in some Belgian journals, of certain negotiations between Prussia and Austria, more especially in reference to concessions asserted to have been offered to Prussia by the Austrian ambassador at Baden-Baden.

According to accounts from Trieste, the Austrian Government is undertaking gigantic works, in order to render the famous quadrilateral perfectly impregnable. At Verona the works are directed by fourteen engineer officers, who have under their orders an entire regiment of engineers. Six gunboats, excellently made, are on the Lake of Garda, while at Venice measures are being taken for the defence of Venetia.

TURKEY.

Fuad Pasha has left for Syria, with full powers. He will have under his orders 16,000 men, the commander of whom is Halim Pasha. The Turkish Government is shipping corn to Beyrout.

Advices from Constantinople to the 4th inst. state that in consequence of the mission of the Grand Vizier, the agitation in Roumelia and Bulgaria had subsided. The Grand Vizier had visited Belgrade and the Eastern provinces. He has been engaged in carrying on an inquiry into the grievances of the Bulgarians. It is said that up to the 25th he had not received one single report of grave complaint from the Christian population of the districts passed through, yet Bulgaria is one of the richest fields out of which the Russian traducers of the Government have drawn the gravamina of their charges of systematic oppression of the rayahs. Most of the evils with which the Grand Vizier has had to deal have been cases of brigandage, and such acts of misgovernment on the part of functionaries as fall about equally on the Christian and Mussulman population.

SYRIA.

THE MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* at Beyrout gives an account of a village being sacked, burnt, and every Christian male to the number of 2,000 and more being put to the sword by the Druses—

who a fortnight before had disarmed them—in cold blood. The women and children were allowed to escape, and reached the mouth of the Damoor river, half way between Beyrout and Sidon, whence they were brought up to the number of 1,100 by her Majesty's ships Gannet and Mohawk. Of the men, not more than thirty escaped. The town is all burnt. The refugees say that the Turkish soldiers sided with the Druses, helping them to butcher the people, and that they (the Sultan's troops) were the only people who insulted the women, of whom not a few met with the worst treatment from them.

The steamer from Beyrout reports that the whole of the Frank inhabitants, and as many of the native Christians as could, had taken refuge on board the English, French, and Russian men-of-war in the roads. Parties of marines from the ships of each of these nations had landed to assist in maintaining order in the town. Her Majesty's steamer Exmouth had embarked the cash, books, and personnel of the Ottoman Bank. Abd-el-Kader was using his influence at Damascus for the protection of the Christians. Cannon had been placed in position. The Christians are in a state of panic.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, under date June 28, describes the rising of the Moslem population of Beyrout. He says:—

My last letter was dated Saturday, the 23rd inst., on which and the following day the Moslem population of this town threatened to rise and massacre the whole Christian population, whether European or native. This fanatic excitement was caused, as I then informed you, by the murder of a Moslem by a Christian, on the early morning of Saturday. Anything like the excitement that day in Beyrout I never saw, not even in Afghanistan, where I was present during the Moslem outbreaks of 1840, both at Candahar and Cabul. Although there were present in the roadstead an English line-of-battle ship, a large Russian and a larger French frigate, besides two smaller English and three smaller French men-of-war, the Moslems seemed determined to run amuck, and to shed all the Christian blood they could. The French Consul-General had a sword drawn on him at the very gate of the Seraglio, or Government-house, on Saturday, as on the first alarm he hurried off to confer with the Turkish Governor for the safety of the place. An English gentleman, riding down to the town some hours later, had a pistol snapped at him; and on Sunday, an English naval officer in uniform had a pistol presented at his head. Fortunately, the Turkish troops which had just arrived from Constantinople were commanded by a man of energy, General Kmety, a Hungarian of Kars reputation. More fortunately still, we had an energetic man, the English Consul-General, here, and he was well and ably backed by Captain Paynter, of her Majesty's ship Exmouth. The native Christians put no faith whatever in the Turkish troops, for the experience of the last thirty days has shown them how both Ottoman soldiers and their leaders will on all possible occasions betray and murder the Christians they are called on to protect. However, Kmety's being a Christian produced considerable confidence in the town; and as the murderer of the Moslem was caught, condemned, and executed by sunset, the Moslems were in a great measure calmed down by Saturday evening. All that night, however, and all the next day and night, we were living on a volcano, which might at any moment break out. The panic was fearful. All the native Christians of the place either slept in the various houses of the European residents (under the impression that they would be safer there than in their own places of residence), or else on board boats and vessels in the harbour. The local Government was powerless, and although it had more than 2,500 regular troops at its command, and could at any moment have had 1,300 Europeans landed from the ships of war, it allowed itself to be dictated to the whole of Saturday by a fanatic Moslem mob of not more than 400 persons. On Sunday, as on the preceding day, whenever a native Christian appeared armed, his gun, sword, and every weapon he had were taken from him by the Turkish police; but not only were the Moslems permitted to go about in armed bands, but they did so shouting out that the time had now come to murder every dog of a Christian.

Letters from Syria to the 3rd inst. state that the massacres, burnings, and pillages still continue.

AMERICA.

Mr. Douglas, in formally accepting his nomination to the Presidency, strongly reiterated non-intervention doctrines.

The Japanese Ambassadors took their departure on the 29th ult., in the United States frigate Niagara.

The special session of the United States Senate was brought to a conclusion on the 28th ult., and the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The San Juan question is no nearer a solution than when the negotiations first commenced. The British Government thought that by a little finessing and artful diplomacy they would be able to get the United States to back down; but Great Britain has already found out her mistake, and also that President Buchanan understands the subject fully as well as she does."

The Great Eastern had been opened for exhibition.

The American Secretary of the Legation to China had arrived at Washington, bearing the ratification of the treaty, and an autograph letter from the Emperor of China.

The bark Kate, Captain Otto, had been seized off York, on suspicion of being a slaver.

The latest advices reported from Mexico state that the clerical party had been defeated by the Liberals, and that Miramon had been taken prisoner near Salamanca.

INDIA.

We have received newspapers from Calcutta to June 4, and from Hong Kong to the 13th of May. Lord Clyde left by the same steamer. His lordship

is said to have left India under a cloud, arising from his having written a Minute disparaging the military capacity of the officers of the Indian army. Lord Canning had extended to the Punjab the wise principle of self-government which he has adopted with so much success in Oude. He had granted magisterial powers to twenty-seven chieftains residing on both sides of the river Sutlej—a measure which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the natives. At last the Governor-General has condescended to obey the orders of the home Government, and restore the principality of Dhar to its rightful ruler.

CHINA.

The *Overland China Mail* (Hong Kong) says:—Sir Hope Grant still remains in Hong Kong, but preparations are making for his departure northward on the 30th of this month. General Sir Robert Napier has already left. The continued delay of Lord Elgin excites disappointment; and it seems doubtful whether military operations can effect much, or almost anything, this year. A great part of the British force is in movement to Chusan, where it is supposed that it is to rendezvous. The French force is reported to be about to rendezvous at Chefoo, on the coast of Shang-tung, and in the Gulf of Pechele; and there will be also a station for British stores and troops on the opposite side of the Gulf. It is whispered that Sir Hope Grant may perhaps occupy Tien-tsin before he attempts to take the Taku forts. It is said that the defences of the Taku forts are very substantial, and that the Chinese have been practising in gunnery till they fire with great precision.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

A party of Guides of Chamounix planted the French flag on the summit of Mont Blanc on the 5th inst., with cries of "Vive l'Empereur!"

Lord Clyde, lately Commander-in-Chief of the army in India, has arrived at Paris at the Hotel du Rhin, on his way to England.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt arrived some days ago at Stockholm, on board the Swea steamer. A great number of her admirers met on the occasion, and gave her an enthusiastic reception.

THE VOYAGE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

The New York journals are almost entirely filled with descriptions and incidents of the voyage of the Great Eastern. The *New York Herald* publishes nearly twenty columns of particulars, heading the article with the following phrases, in imposing type:—"The Tenth Wonder," "Arrival of the Mammoth Steamship Great Eastern," "The crowning triumph of Ocean Steam Navigation," "Narrative of the Voyage across the Atlantic," "The Performance of the Ship and her Machinery," "Her Reception at New York," "Splendid Escort of Steamers, Yachts, and other Craft," "Intense Excitement throughout the Metropolis," "General Turn-out of the Populace to welcome the Big Ship," "Thunders of Artillery from the forts and shipping," "Scenes in the Bay, on the Battery, and along the Wharves," "History and Dimensions of the Vessel," "Trial Trips of the Great Eastern," "Description of the Ship, Officers, and Guests," &c. A writer in the same paper thus concludes his account of the voyage:—"Though the passage was, all things considered, decidedly fine, it was still sufficiently chequered to settle the important point of the Great Eastern being the most comfortable ship in the world. Her movements in a sea-way are so long, slight, and easy, that no inconvenience is produced. Sea-sickness may be considered as annihilated, and all the attendant discomforts of a sea passage reduced to a minimum."

Some of the London morning papers have also detailed accounts of the voyage furnished by a correspondent. The following is his description of the

RECEPTION OF THE SHIP IN NEW YORK.

As the morning advanced the haze cleared away, and the sun came out, with a blue sky such as America and Italy only can boast. Not a breath of air ruffled the surface of the water, and the ship lay motionless some miles from the light-ship. She was surrounded by outward-bound vessels. Our presence was known in New York by ten a.m., and tugs and small passenger steamers immediately started, crowded with passengers, to come and have a look at the ship. By eleven o'clock they commenced coming alongside, and from that time until our arrival in New York the scene was one of vociferous cheering. About two o'clock steam was got up, and the ship, under the able charge of Mr. Murphy, the New York pilot, safely crossed the bar and proceeded onwards towards the noble bay of New York, surrounded by a flotilla of steamers, all crowded with passengers, whose spontaneous bursts of enthusiasm bore testimony to their astonishment and delight. The great ship in her passage was constantly met by these crowded steamers, all of which after paying their tribute of cheers, and receiving those in return of the passengers and guests on board, rounded to in the ship's wake and followed her, like a flock of white cygnets in the rear of a huge black swan. The scene on approaching the Narrows was truly magnificent. The immense flotilla escort, crowded with people and decorated with flags, and the noble bay, which could now be seen covered with white-sailed yachts and steamers, all crowding in the direction of the ship, and formed a tableau which for picturesque beauty could not be surpassed. Just outside the Narrows the Great Eastern fired a salute from her 18-pounders to the American flag. The compliment was almost immediately responded to by a splendid little U.S. revenue steamer—the Harriet Lane. At 3.45 we arrived abreast of Fort Lafayette, in the Narrows, from which another grand salute was fired. This was not returned until we had fairly entered the bay, when the sleeping echoes of Staten Island and the opposite shore were again awakened by the deep-toned thunder of our guns. From this point to the dock selected for mooring the Great Eastern in the North River, off Hammond-street, the

scene was a perfect ovation. Hundreds of small craft shot out from both shores and fell into the cortège which followed her—a huge fan composed of vessels of all shapes and sizes, from the noble river steamer to a sailing wherry. When the battery was reached it was found to be so densely packed with human beings that no portion of the ample park-like space could be distinguished. Spectators clung to the tops and rigging of the shipping at the wharves like swarming bees. From every steamer in port, either British or American, salutes were fired. Gun after gun blazed away so thick and fast, that we were fain to content ourselves with dipping our colours, and give up all hope of making a return in kind.

Arrived at the place selected for her stay in New York, some little difficulty was experienced in getting the ship's head turned against the strong flood tide down stream. This was eventually effected, however, and she was run alongside her dock with very little more difficulty than an above-bridge boat on the Thames.

THE COST OF THE ARMAMENTS OF FRANCE.

(From the *Daily News*.)

We have been paying for years sums such as no nation ever paid for war purposes, under the belief that our shores were to be guarded from the approach of hostile squadrons. We are now told that that is an unreasonable expectation, that our first line of defence, the Channel Fleet, may be broken, and a landing effected by the enemy. Well, one may be sorry to hear this on account of the fleet—some of us may take the liberty of entirely disbelieving it; but other nations have lived great and happy on condition of being ready for all comers, and if it is understood that we must renounce a right sanctioned by so many centuries—the right to consider our soil sacred and inviolable, we should not be altogether helpless, only we shall want a few arrangements altered. We shall not be willing to vote 30,000,000*l.* a year, as we have done in this year, for war services which leave us without the assurance of safety. At this moment it is the French army and navy that are made the excuse for boundless expenditure on this side of the Channel; and our readers may like to know the cost of armaments which keep the world in fear. The figures we adduce may be relied on as authentic; they have been in our possession several weeks, but, as far as we know, they have not hitherto been published:—they are the French estimates of the current year:

Effective army	...	...	£13,840,000
Non-effective	...	...	2,140,000
Effective navy	...	...	5,000,000
Non-effective	...	...	500,000

Total estimates of army and navy £21,480,000*l.*

These figures, taken in connexion with our own estimates and the necessity now proclaimed of fortifications on a large and expensive scale, teach a lesson. It is plain that if insecurity is so expensive we can never attain complete security by following the same path. Wealthy as we are, we should be, like Austria, crushed by the weight of our military establishments long before we had ceased to feel safe. The time is come when we must really look forward, and ask whether it is proposed to lead us, and what prospect there is that all this costly marching will bring us nearer our journey's end.

THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The fourth session of the International Statistical Congress was opened on Monday, in the great hall of King's College, Somerset House. The object of the Congress is not only the collection of statistical facts, but to introduce more method and system into the inquiries by which such information is brought together, that the results of investigation in one country may bear comparison with those obtained in another. The first sitting held on Monday was very numerously attended; the great hall of the college was crowded. The inaugural address, with which the session was formally opened, was delivered by his Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT, the president of the congress, who concluded a very able speech as follows:—

Happy and proud indeed should I feel if this noble gathering should be enabled to lay the solid foundation of an edifice, necessarily slow of construction, and requiring for generations to come laborious and persevering exertion, intended as it is for the promotion of human happiness by leading to the discovery of those eternal laws upon which that universal happiness is dependent. May He who has implanted in our hearts a craving after the discovery of truth, and given us our reasoning faculties to the end that we should use them for this discovery, sanctify our efforts and bless them in their results.

His Royal Highness resumed his seat amid the loudly-expressed applause of the assembly.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, a vote of thanks was carried by acclamation to his Royal Highness for his able address, Lord Brougham observing that he was sure that if any one had three hands to hold up he would do so. (Cheers.) His lordship also congratulated the congress on the very numerous attendance in spite of the rainy weather.

Lord BROUGHAM, seeing Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, present, said,—I hope my friend Mr. Dallas will forgive me reminding him that there is a negro present, a member of the Congress. (Loud laughter and vociferous cheering.)

After the cheering had subsided Mr. Dallas made no sign, but the negro in question, who was understood to be a Dr. DELANY rose, amid loud cheers, and said,—I pray your Royal Highness will allow me to thank his lordship, who is always a most unflinching friend of the negro, for the observation he has made, and I assure your Royal Highness and his lordship that I am a man.

This novel and unexpected incident elicited a round of cheering very extraordinary for an assemblage of sedate statisticians.

The PRINCE CONSORT then declared the Congress opened, and adjourned the meeting till the next day.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

1860—MATRICULATION—JULY.

The following is a list of candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination of July 1860. The examination in chief was held at Burlington House; and provincial examinations were held simultaneously at Owens College, Manchester; Queen's College, Liverpool; Stonyhurst College; and Grosvenor College, Bath;—the examination being the same for all candidates.

FIRST DIVISION.—Frederick William Armitage, Macc-hill School, Greenwich; Henry Arnott, University College School; Lindsey Middleton Aspland, University College School; Edward Mainwaring Baines, University College; Marcus Beck, Friends' School, Hitchin; John Leigh Becker, King's College; Frank Robert Bellamy, Rotherham College; Other Windsor Berry, St. John's School, Hurst; Edward Thomas Blake, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton; James Bottomley, Owens College; Benjamin Frederick Brooke, York Training College; William Henry Brown, University College; Walter Elliott Browne, self-tuition; Edward Henry Busk, University College; Charles Callaway, Cheshunt College; Robert Cardwell, Stonyhurst College; William Carter, Grammar School, Newbury; Edward Casey, Uppingham Grammar School; John George Chancellor, Clare College, Cambridge; Edward Brodie Cooper, University College School; William Wellington Cooper, University College School; Winfield Cooper, private tuition; George Cornell, Wesleyan College Institution, Taunton; Arthur Scott Cowley, Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall; Thomas Dallison, private tuition; Clement Henry Davies, King Edward's School, Birmingham; George Campbell de Morgan, University College; Frederick Drew, Mr. Drew's, Southampton; Samuel Dyson, private tuition; William John Egar, University College; Julian Augustus Michael Evans, University College; Isaac Edward Everett, Amersham Grammar School; Joshua Fayle, Flounders Institute; William Field, Bishop Stortford Collegiate School; Thomas Figg, Mewers' School; Alfred Foulger Fletcher, Amersham Grammar School; Walter Flight, Queenwood College; Edward Ford, Wesley College, Sheffield; William Betts Giles, King's College; John Grimes, Wesleyan Collegiate Institution, Taunton; William Henry Grove, King's College; William James Habens, Hackney Theological Seminary; William Hackney, University College; Thomas George Palmer Hallett, Crewkerne Grammar School; Emile Hancock, Wesleyan College Institute, Taunton; Thomas Holmes Hannah, private tuition; Alfred Harrold, private tuition; John Hay, University of Glasgow; Henry Charles Hilliard, Amersham Grammar School; Charles Albert Hingston, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; James Hogg, Elythorne School; William Hugh, University College; Edwin Illingworth, Airedale College; Robert Jardine, Regent's Park College; Edwin Johnson, New College; Lewis Jones, British School; Henry Law Kempthorne, Marlborough College; Edward Kennedy, private tuition; John Hawthorn Kitson, University Hall; Edmund Ledger, City of London School; Daniel John Leech, Owens College; Henry Selke Leonard, Portland Grammar School, Plymouth; William Logan, Normal Seminary, Glasgow; Henry Martin Frans Lumley, University College School; Donald Owen Lewis, M'Kay, Devonport and Stoke Grammar School; James Chaburn Madeley, Chorlton High School; Henry Stanton Maye, St. Mark's College; John Waller Melson, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Louis Compton Miall, private tuition; James Millington, Cambridge House, Hackney; James Moss, Owens College; William John Notley, Grammar School, Brandon; Francis Oates, private tuition; James Edwin Odgers, University and Manchester New Colleges; Thomas George Osborn, private tuition; Thomas Oxer, Private Evening Classes, King's College; Charles Alfred Payton, New College; John Jones Phillips, Mill Hill Grammar School; Richard Pileher, Manchester New and University Colleges; Albert James Pope, private tuition; John Faulkner Potts, Owens College; John Price, Calvinistic Methodist College, Bath; Edwin Rayner, Owens College; Benjamin Renshaw, Stonyhurst College; Frederick William Richards, Merchant Taylors' School; Francis Frederick Rigg, Wesleyan Collegiate Institute, Taunton; Charles Edwin Roberts, private tuition; Frederick James Roberts, King's College; Alfred Rowland, New College; John Ryan, Stonyhurst College; John Henry Salter, King's College; George Schwabe, University College; George Frederick Scott, Spring-hill College; William Sheldon, Stratford-on-Avon Grammar School; George Edward Shuttleworth, City of London School; Alfred Gurney Smith, Amersham Grammar School; Solomon Charles Smith, private tuition; Walter Venning Stenner, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton; Henry Samuel Stronach, Grammar School, Leatherhead; Thomas Gaskell Sykes, Wesley College, Sheffield; Richard Henry Thatcher, New College; Alexander Morrison Thomson, King's College; Louis Henry Tossell, Mount Radford House; Francis Ellis Tucker, Grammar School, Leatherhead; Thomas William Upjohn, Philbert's House, Maidenhead; Henry Charles Watson, University College; William Marshall Watts, Owens College; Alexander Waugh, Radley College; Vivian Wearne, Helston Grammar School; Philip Wells, University School, Oxford; John Sowerby Wetherell, private tuition; Augustus Samuel Wilkins, Bishop Stortford Collegiate School; John Williams, Normal College, Swansea; Edward Francis Willoughby, private tuition; Claude Wilson, St. John's Grammar School, Hamilton; William Howard Winterbotham, Amersham Grammar School; Alexander Wood, Moray House College, Edinburgh; Isaac Burney Yeo, King's College.

SECOND DIVISION.—Louis Barnett Abrahams, University College; Bushell Annington, St. Boe's College; Joseph Pearson Bake, Western College, Plymouth; John Collins Baker, University College; Wynno Edwin Baxter, Rev. P. Frost, Brighton; William Abraham Bell, Queenwood College; Thomas Bond, private tuition; Henry Harper Bothamley, King's College; Henry Hummerston Burford, Loudoun House; Charles Frederick Burnard, private tuition; Samuel Cheetham, private tuition; Alfred Clark, West of England Dissenters' Proprietary School, Taunton; Henry Spenceley Close, Wesley College, Sheffield; Thomas Corbett, Mr. Geary, Brierly Hill; George Horwood Collis, Royal

School of Medicine, Manchester; Henry Gordon Cranmer, St. Ninian's College, Perth; Alexander Leathes Donaldson, Rugby School; James Elliott, Grammar School, Thornbury; Barrow Emanuel, private tuition; John Tasker Evans, Merchant Taylors' School; George Robert Fairbairn, Wesley College, Sheffield; John Edward Montague Finch, King's College; Edmond Francis Frost, Springfield College; Augustin Barber Fry, Sleaford Grammar School; John Blount Fry, Sleaford Grammar School; Thomas Robinson Glynn, private tuition; Ralph Gooding, Grammar School, Ipswich; John Howard Gurney, Mr. Thorogood's, Totteridge; Robert Harvey, University College; Charles Hole, King's College; John Pearson Hughes, Normal College, Swansea; William Henry Hughes, Mr. G. C. Drew, Hackney; William Edward Kelly, Springfield College; George Walter Knox, University College; James Michael Landers, St. Edmund's College, Ware; John Leeds, private tuition; Alexander James Low, Crewkerne Grammar School; Robert M'Coll, Queen's College, Liverpool; Francis Meade, Mill-hill Grammar School; Andrew Miller, King's College; Henry Skey Muir, Grammar School, Ipswich; George Neame, private tuition; George Oliver Newport, Cheshunt College; Denis M'Carthy O'Leary, private tuition; David Charles Lloyd Owen, Silcoates School; James Alden Owles, Bungay Grammar School; Thomas Percival, Rythorne School; Thomas Pickering Pick, Royal Institution, Liverpool; Richard Douglas Powell, Streatham School; Peter Prestage, Stonyhurst College; John Pringle, private tuition; Alexander Clement Rayner, Wesleyan College Institution, Taunton; Ellis Roberts, British School; Charles Edward Saunders, Cheltenham College; Albert Baird Seaman, Thorpe School, Colchester; James William Stroud, self-tuition; John Tanner, Guy's Hospital; Arthur Taylor, Streatham School; Edward Chamberlain Thompson, Grammar School, Grantham; Arthur Cromack Turner, Dr. Shearman; Henry John Tweedy, Friends' School, Hitchin; Thomas Wilson, private tuition.

THIRD DIVISION.—George Benson Baker, University College School; John Barrett, King Edward's Grammar School, Bath; Thomas Bird, private tuition; Charles Glen Bott, private tuition; Simon Pierce Creagh, private tuition; James Davidson, private tuition; John Elliott, Forest School, Walthamstow; Robert Elphinstone, City of London School; Frederick Briggs Fisher, Hampden House, St. John's-wood; James Mortimer Fuller, City of London School; John Gordon, Heriot's Hospital School; Samuel Broadbent Ingham, private tuition; Thomas Wordsworth James, Shrewsbury School; Edmund Kimber, City of London School; Thomas Radford King, Denmark-hill Grammar School; Jordan Roche Lynch, Christ's Hospital; John Morton, St. Alban's Grammar School; James Bass Mullinger, private tuition; Thomas Murray, King's College; George Hunt Orton, Grammar School, Oakham; Martin Gay Black Oxley, King's College; William Ormsbey Pooley, Owens College; George Robinson, private tuition; William Row, Guy's Hospital; Anthony George Shiell, University College; Adam Boyd Simpson, private tuition; Thomas Stephenson, Wesleyan College, Richmond; William Bezy Thorne, Mill-hill Grammar School; Henry Trimen, King's College School; John Trumble, St. Edmund's College, Ware; Samuel Walker, University College; Joseph Wilkinson Warburton, Queen's College, Liverpool; Thomas Given Wilson, New College; John Wood, private tuition; Peter Wood, Moray House College, Edinburgh.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

On Friday afternoon her Majesty and his Royal Highness the Prince Consort embarked in the Royal yacht Fairy and steamed up the Southampton Water, accompanied by Prince Leopold, Princess Helena, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice. The Earl of Clarendon accompanied the Royal party. The Prince Consort landed at the new military hospital at Netley. The dinner party in the evening included the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Alice, Lady A. Bruce, the Earl of Clarendon and Lady C. Villiers, and the Hon. Sir Charles and Miss Phipps. On Saturday the Queen drove to Freshwater.

We learn from Plymouth that the Coastguard screw steamship Hawke at half-past six o'clock on Tuesday, twenty-five miles south of the Scilly Islands, met and saluted the screw steamship Hero, with the Prince of Wales on board. The Hero was attended by her escort, the screw steam-frigate Ariadne, and both were proceeding very fast under steam and canvass for Canada.

Arrangements are actively proceeding to insure a successful review of the Scotch volunteers by her Majesty on her way to Balmoral. It is to take place in the Queen's-park, behind Holyrood, which will afford scope for the movements of 10,000 to 12,000 men.

A deputation waited on Sir Charles Wood, on Tuesday, to urge the Indian Government to promote English settlement in the plains of India, for the cultivation of cotton, sugar, flax, and other products, by encouraging the construction of canals for irrigation and navigation. Mr. Ewart, M.P., chairman of the late Committee on Colonisation and Settlement in India, introduced the deputation. Proposals for canalising Scinde and the Punjab, Gujerat, and Khandeish have been submitted.

The thirteen members who voted on Thursday night against going into supply, were—John Biggs, James Caird, Matthew Elias Corbally, Robert Dalglish, Humphrey Ewing Crum Ewing, John Greene, Wilfrid Lawson, Edward A. Leatham, John Francis Maguire, Henry Pease, William Scholefield, Vincent Scully, and James Wyld. Tellers for the Noes, Sir John Trelawny and Mr. Dillwyn.

Mr. Gladstone's resignation, we learn by a private telegram, was on Wednesday again considered imminent. He is understood to be in a state of hesitancy; but the probabilities, it is feared, are that he will withdraw. In the event of quitting office, it is Mr. Gladstone's intention to retire for a time from Parliament and public life.—*Scotsman*.

Law and Police.

THE "LADY" ROBBER AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mrs. Feltham, the person charged with stealing several fancy articles from the stall of Lady Emily Peel, at a bazaar held at the Crystal Palace, the particulars of which we gave at the time, surrendered to take her trial on Wednesday, at the Central Criminal Court, before Mr. Justice Crompton. She was most ably defended by Mr. Sergeant Ballantine, who tried to establish the plea that she had merely picked up the articles, and for which there certainly appeared some ground. The jury, after some time, found her guilty, recommending her to mercy. The Judge sentenced her to six months' imprisonment in Newgate.

ALLEGED ELECTIONEERING PERJURY.—In the Central Criminal Court, on Thursday, Henry Fayerman was tried on a charge of committing a perjury before the Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the Great Yarmouth election. The prisoner swore that Sir Edmund Lacon, the Conservative candidate, who gained the election, bribed him with the sum of £1. Sir Edmund totally denied this statement, and declared that he had never on any occasion given the prisoner money or promised him a situation. The Judge held that there was an absence of confirmatory evidence necessary to prove a charge of perjury, and the jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

Miscellaneous News.

THE PLEA OF "NOT GUILTY."—The Plea on Indictments Bill, which has passed the Lords, is now in the House of Commons. It provides that a person indicted shall no longer be asked whether he is guilty or not guilty, but whether he desires to be tried or pleads guilty.

GENERAL GARIBALDI.—An admirable portrait of this distinguished chief has been lithographed by Mr. F. Schenck, 50, George-street, Edinburgh. It is copied from a photograph and a medallion bust, and is very finely executed. The profits arising from the sale of the portrait will be handed to the Garibaldi Committee.

THE TRUSTEES OF OWEN'S COLLEGE, MANCHESTER.—This College, in connexion with the University of London, have resolved to found a chair of natural philosophy, in which science is to be taught mathematically and experimentally. The salary is £2,000 a-year, with a proportion of the fees.

DOWN ASSIZES.—NO PRISONERS.—There is not a male prisoner at present in custody in our county jail—the few who were in *durance vile* having been, within the last few days, liberated on bail. This speaks well for the state of the county, showing, as it does, that the cases for trial are not of a serious nature.—*Irish Paper*.

BREAK-UP OF THE POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE.—Letters have been received in Limerick, preparing the relatives and friends of respectable young men who took their departure for Rome, to join the Pope's army, for their speedy return; having been much disappointed in not obtaining commissions, upon promise of which, and other flattering inducements, they were enticed to go over. Extraordinary revelations are expected to be made.

THE NORTH ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—At Southampton, on Saturday evening last, a banquet was given to Captain Allen Young, the brave companion of Sir F. M'Clintock, and the officers of the Fox, previous to their departure upon the survey for the North Atlantic telegraph. The proceedings were of a very interesting character, many distinguished explorers and men of science being present, as well as representatives of Denmark and the United States.

THE DRINKING FOUNTAIN MOVEMENT is rapidly extending. On Wednesday two fountains were opened in parts of the metropolis where they will be of the greatest benefit to a teeming, wayworn, and thirsty population—the localities we refer to being Fleet-street and Bishopsgate. The one was the gift of Sir James Duke, M.P., and the other of Mr. Gilpin, M.P. We hope that many of our leading citizens will follow their worthy example.

THE WAKEFIELD BRIBERY PROSECUTIONS are fixed for trial at York on Thursday next. The presiding judge will be Mr. Baron Martin. If taken in the order in which the cases appear in the case list, that of Mr. W. H. Leatham, the unseated Liberal member, will be tried first; and that of Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, the opposing but unsuccessful Conservative candidate, third—the case of his brother, Mr. J. B. Charlesworth, being second in the list.

AN EXPERIMENT IN TRANSPORTING CAVALRY AND ARTILLERY by rail was made on Wednesday. It was found that some 500 sabres and one complete battery of guns required six trains of thirty carriages to convey them from Islington station to a point on the Willesden Junction line. Six hours were occupied in the whole performance. Nearly an hour was occupied in clearing each train.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.—At a meeting of proprietors, held on Wednesday, the chairman and directors were received with cheers mingled with some hisses. Mr. Northall Laurie presided, and said that Mr. Daniells, Q.C., and Sir Hugh Cairns, had clearly stated that the course recommended by the directors in consequence of the Pullinger frauds was quite within the province of the meeting to agree to, and that it was perfectly legal in every respect. The report was received and adopted with only one dissentient voice. Votes of confidence in the directors, Mr. Scrimgeour, the

manager, and other officers of the bank, were unanimously adopted amid acclamations. A dividend of 12s. per share, being 5 per cent. for the half-year, making, with dividend and bonus paid in January last, 12½ per cent. per annum, was declared payable on and after the 20th inst.

THE STATUE TO MR. CROSSLEY, M.P., AT HALIFAX.—We understand that arrangements are being completed for the inauguration of the statue to Mr. Crossley on the 14th of August, the anniversary of the opening of the Halifax People's Park. The statue will be placed in the saloon in the upper part of the park, the back portion of which has been removed, and a dome-shaped building erected, beneath which the figure will stand. The statue is of marble, executed by Mr. Durham, and is accounted a splendid work of art.—*Leeds Mercury*.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. PHILIP SMITH.—A large number of Mr. Philip Smith's former pupils at Mill Hill School have united in presenting to him a "token of affection and respect" on his retirement from the head-mastership of the school. The testimonial, consisting of a handsome timepiece and a purse of gold, was presented to Mr. Smith, at his residence, at Croydon, by a deputation of the subscribers, on Saturday last. This testimonial is independent of that which was presented at the close of the session, by the pupils then in the school.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY held its annual show last week at Canterbury. It was a capital show, but not a remunerative one. There were splendid specimens of British cattle, sheep, and pigs, but there was a paucity of sightseers, and this was attributed to the fact that Canterbury, which once attracted pilgrims from everywhere, now attracts but few, and besides, "leads nowhere," and has no business of its own. The dinner of the society took place on Tuesday. It is remarkable that the Prince Consort does not take a single prize.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.—It may perhaps excite some surprise when it is stated that during the last fifteen years—that is to say, since 1845—9,178,621 births, 6,163,403 deaths, and 2,285,520 marriages have been officially registered in England and Wales. The population, which amounted to about 16,720,000 in 1845, was estimated at about 19,740,000 in 1859, being an increase of about 18.06 per cent., or 1.20 per cent. annually. This increase, it should be remembered, has taken place notwithstanding a considerable emigration and several wars of more or less magnitude. In France the population, notwithstanding a comparatively feeble emigration, has only increased in the same period from 3 to 4 per cent.

THE COMET.—"S. O. H." writes to the *Times*:—"According to information received from Professor Schmitz, of Cologne, the comet which has just disappeared is Professor Lexell's; his perihelium is 150,000,000 miles. He was first seen on the 26th of February by the astronomer of the observatory in Pernambuco, and put down as a new double comet. His orbit is southerly, with 3 deg. inclination north of our earth. He has now disappeared, but will be back in three years' time. His first appearance in A.D. 173 was accompanied by an earthquake; in 363, according to Rockenbach, he was seen in daylight; in 1770 he was only 1,800,000 miles distant from our earth, and caused great confusion among astronomers."

THE VOLUNTEERS' SHAM FIGHT took place in Camden Park, Chislehurst, Surrey, on Saturday, in the presence of many thousand spectators. The defending division was commanded by Colonel Hicks, and the attacking division by Lord Ranelagh, who was victorious. The park afforded very limited scope for the movements of the troops, and the exploits of the day were consequently less effective than they otherwise would have been. Owing to the same circumstance, artillery and cavalry were absent altogether from the ground. Accidents happened to two volunteers, one of them receiving a shot in the back, but the injuries sustained do not appear to have been serious. About 4,300 volunteers were present.

ANNOYING MR. BABBAGE, THE CELEBRATED MATHEMATICIAN.—During the last few days the neighbourhood of Dorset-street, Manchester-square, in which is the residence of Mr. Babbage, the celebrated mathematician, has been the scene of some disturbances, in consequence of a crowd of persons having assembled there, to the great annoyance of the above gentleman, who, it is well known, has a great aversion to itinerant musicians playing near his house. Yesterday week, upon going out for a walk, he was quickly surrounded. A lot of children walked in front of him through the different streets he passed along, and he was followed by a number of grown-up men and women, many of whom were striking saucy and kettles with sticks. He proceeded a long distance before he saw a police-constable. On finding one, however, he complained to him of the persecution he was subject to, upon which the mob dispersed. On Wednesday evening he was similarly annoyed.

SEVERE ORANGE RIOTS IN IRELAND.—The 12th of July did not, it appears, pass over without a serious, if not fatal, breach of the peace in Ireland. The papers published on Saturday morning gave accounts from Lurgan, in the county of Armagh, where a fearful collision took place, in which no less than 16 persons of the Roman Catholic party were wounded—two, it is feared, mortally. One version of the affair is as follows:—Large parties of those connected with Orange societies, or sympathising therewith, including women and children, entered Lurgan from the country districts, and were accompanied by fife and drums. There were several thousands in all, and they attended divine service in the parish

church, and afterwards separated to return to their respective homes. One of the parties, on arriving at about two miles and a half from Lurgan, was met at a place called Moyntaghs, near Derryadd, by Roman Catholics, and a riot ensued. The disturbances having continued for some time, some of the Protestants returned to a Protestant house in the neighbourhood, and there procured fire-arms, with which they returned to the spot, and fired at the Roman Catholics, 16 of whom were wounded, and two of them (Thomas Murphy and Charles M'Cann) are not expected to recover. The riot occurred near a Roman Catholic chapel. Ten arrests were made, some on the declaration of the dying men. An investigation was held in Lurgan, before Lord Lurgan, J. Hancock, Esq., and W. M. Miller, Esq., R.M., when five of the prisoners were discharged, two admitted to bail till next Wednesday, and the other three committed till Wednesday for further inquiry. Great commotion and excitement prevail in Lurgan.

BRIGHTON ELECTION.—The Brighton election contest has resulted in the election of Mr. James White. The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Monday morning, and at the expiration of the first half hour Mr. White, as shown by the published statements, had a decided lead. Next came Mr. Moor, the Conservative candidate, and last Mr. Goldsmid. The voters polled rapidly for Mr. White and Mr. Moor, but Mr. Goldsmid continued to fall back till between half-past twelve and one o'clock, when, being over 200 votes behind Mr. White, he retired from the contest. At the close the numbers were as follows:—

White	...	...	...	1588
Moor	...	...	...	1242
Goldsmid	...	...	...	548

Torrents of rain poured down from an early hour, and the utmost good conduct prevailed throughout the entire proceedings. In returning thanks at the declaration of the poll, Mr. White said that under present peculiar circumstances his return would be of historical value, for it would go forth that, in voting for him, the people of that town wished to protest against the aggression of the House of Lords, against which he (Mr. White), as they knew, had taken so prominent a part. (Cheers.) Mr. Moor and Mr. Goldsmid having also addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks was passed to the Mayor, and the vast assemblage, consisting of 6,000 or 7,000 persons, broke up.

CONDITION OF FACTORY OPERATIVES.—The spring reports of the Factory Inspectors show that the operatives have had good reason to be content. Wages for sixty hours a week are higher than they were twenty years ago for sixty-nine, though it happens, singularly enough, that it is not so in some of the analogous occupations in which the labour of women and children is unrestricted, such as printing, bleaching, and dyeing works. New mills are springing up and hands have been scarce, so that much machinery has stood still for want of them, and workpeople have been engaged from other parts of the kingdom, among them children of thirteen from workhouses, though this is high-priced labour, because the manufacturer has to lodge, clothe, and feed, as well as to some extent remunerate the children. In some of the cotton districts a revival of the old domestic system of manufacture is noticed as frequent in weaving-sheds, the operatives hiring and working looms, and their families working with them. But the most remarkable circumstance is the rising importance of co-operative societies, stimulated partly by the passing of the Limited Liability Act, and partly by the extraordinary success of a company formed at Rochdale twelve years ago, with a large paid-up capital, now increased to 60,000, in 12½. 10s. shares, and which paid a dividend of 44 per cent. in October, and of 48 per cent. in the spring of this year. Passing on to the wool trade, we learn that this has not been so much affected as the cotton by scarcity of hands, because improved machinery has made it less dependent upon manual labour; but there is a great scarcity of the raw material. The silk trade has been very much checked during the last few months, and the greatest fears are entertained of French competition.

THE LONDON CONSTITUTIONAL DEFENCE CONFERENCE.—A large meeting was held at the King's Arms, Palace-yard, on Wednesday last, to consider what further steps should be taken to resist and repel the Lords' aggression on the privileges of the Commons and the rights of the people, and to obtain the revocation of their late illegal act. Mr. William Hargreaves occupied the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the House of Commons having affirmed, by resolution, that it rests with itself to impose or repeal taxes, in the opinion of this meeting that House would be degraded by giving assent to the base policy of inaction suggested by Lord Palmerston—a policy tending to the surrender of the dearest rights of the people, and one which ought to be denounced as an act of treason against the Constitution.

That no Government is deserving the support of the Liberal party that is not prepared to vindicate the privileges of the Commons, and to secure the rights of the people; and that it is the duty of every Liberal member of Parliament to urge upon the Government to act up to the spirit of its own resolutions, and, if defeated, to dissolve Parliament, and appeal at once to the country. That this meeting tenders its thanks to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone for his noble defence of the constitutional rights of the House of Commons, and relies with confidence on his promise to do everything that is within his power to secure those rights unimpaired.

That this meeting calls upon every independent member of the House of Commons to use any means that its forms allow to prevent the passing of supplies, or bills for the appropriation of supply, until the aggression of the Lords has been practically defeated, and their illegal vote rescinded.

Among the principal speakers were Alderman Rylands, of Warrington; Lord Teynham; Mr. Councillor Scott, of Rochdale; the Rev. W. Griffiths, of Derby; Mr. Rawlings, of Liverpool, and

many other well-known Reformers. Alderman Towle, of Oxford, a paper manufacturer, expressed his willingness to try the legality of the tax which the Lords have imposed by refusing to pay it.

Literature.

The Platonic Dialogues for English Readers. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, D.D. Vol. II. *Antisophist Dialogues.* Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

THERE will be but one feeling throughout the reading world on the appearance of this book—that of gratitude and pleasure, that Dr. Whewell has so speedily redeemed his promise of following up his version of the Socratic Dialogues, with a similar reproduction of another group of the writings of Plato. Of the plan adopted by him, and of the characteristics of his performance, we said enough formerly to permit us now to pass on to the contents of the present volume with the single remark, that its merits, in clearness, energy of expression, and spirited representation, fully equal those which have been universally recognised, in connexion with learning, knowledge, and independent judgment, in the previous volume.

The Dialogues in which Plato represents the so-called *Sophists* as refuted or silenced are here brought together as the "Antisophist Dialogues." Of the persons included under the term *Sophist*, differing, as they did, most widely from each other, "in their tenets, characters, position, mode of discussion, and objects," Dr. Whewell adopts the general view which Mr. Grote has put forward "in a manner which combines the startling effect arising from great novelty with the solid conviction arising from plain good sense": and some of the commentators of Plato are condemned for the "sweeping prejudices" with which they have involved them all, most diverse as they were, in charges of such false reasoning and corrupt design, as the word in a modern sense is used to imply. And the true case is then stated as follows:—

"Plato is in search of a Theory of Ethics solidly and scientifically founded upon Ideas and Definitions, and is always ready to prove that the doctrines of his opponents are worthless, because they cannot be made to supply such a theory. Protagoras, Prodicus, Hippias, Gorgias and the rest, are to him *Sophists* in the disparaging sense, because they cannot meet his demands for such a system; just as Jeremy Bentham might have called Butler, Price, and Clark, *Sophists*; or as Coleridge might have called Locke, Condillac, and D'Alembert, *Sophists*."

Elsewhere it is urged that some of these Greek *Sophists* were "as strenuous inculcators of virtue and as subtle reasoners as Plato himself." Dr. Whewell refers these *Antisophist Dialogues* to the period of Plato's academic teaching, on his return to Athens, after the travels of several years. In the Introduction to the *Protagoras*, he thus indicates what he conceives to have been Plato's position in relation to these men.

"A main object with Plato was, a continuation of the war which Socrates had carried on against the false seeming of wisdom, and against the false pretenders to wisdom. He might do in writing what his master had done in oral discourse;—expose the want of a real substance of science in men of note, and exhibit to ridicule their pretensions, their shallowness, their conceit and self-complacency. But what Socrates, as he tells us in the *Apology*, did with regard to statesmen, practical men, artisans, poets, and the like, Plato now wished to do with regard to another class of persons who had recently come into greater prominence:—The professors of education, and the teachers of morality and conduct. . . . The practice of receiving money for their (the *Sophists*') lessons, is always represented by Plato, and was represented by Socrates, as a base and coarse practice. They held that it was a kind of prostitution of the mind; inasmuch as it was a giving for hire that which a right-minded person can only give through affection and esteem. However much we may admire this last notion of an educator of youth, we cannot really assent to it as a practical rule. It is contrary to the practice of all times and places. In all ages and nations, the education of youth, even the highest kind of education, has been paid for by those who receive it, or by their friends; and we do not see in this practice anything degrading or coarse on either side, any more than in paying for the services of an advocate of justice, or of a minister of religion. We cannot follow Plato in calling teachers of youth *sophists* on this account."

The *Antisophist Dialogues* are well said by Dr. Whewell to contain a sort of portrait-gallery of the more prominent teachers of the time, whose influence Plato held to be erroneous and injurious. There is "the highly respected moral teacher, *Protagoras*; *Prodicus*, the maker of apologies and the distinguisher of synonyms; the vain and conceited *Hippias*; the quibbler *Euthydemus*, and his brother; the empty declaimer *Ion*; *Philebus*, who maintained that pleasure was the guide of life; and *Gorgias*, the celebrated teacher of rhetoric." These names represent so many Dialogues (*Prodicus* excepted); and although not involving any positive doctrine different from that put forward in the dialogues which have been classed as those of the Socratic School, there are special discussions which have the highest order of interest, and some of the most remarkable passages in all the writings of Plato.

The most important of the dialogues here given are *The Protagoras*, *The Greater Hippias*, *The Gorgias*, and *The Phædrus*. Dr. Whewell differs somewhat from other eminent critics in estimating the purposes and value of these dialogues. It seems to us clear, however, that the *Protagoras* was much less designed to accumulate moral arguments for the determination of the question, Whether Virtue can be resolved into Virtues, than intended to exhibit the superior worth of the Socratic method of seeking truth "over the prevailing modes of professional dissertation and commentatorial discussion of the poets." The *Hippias*, too, (which Dr. Whewell defends against Ast's charge of spuriousness,) which seeks a definition of Beauty, attempts "not so much the solution of the problem as the justification of the inquiry":—Plato's object being, to show that a true philosophy seeks "for such definitions of the essence of things." In the account of the *Gorgias*, much is done, with great ability, for the settlement of the value of terms,—such as *kalon* and *aischron*, the *agathon*, and the *hedon*—in the Socratic sense: and the dialogue receives fullest justice throughout the whole version, both as to its highly dramatic character, and its importance as the most elaborate of the dialogues in which Plato urges against the mere Sophist, "the claims of Truth and Philosophy against Rhetoric and Political Success." If the *Phædrus* be, as Dr. Whewell says, "prolix, rambling, and fantastical—the fit representation of the talk of two friends through a long summer's day," it is yet a dialogue so full of poetical imagination and quickening suggestion, that we really do not know whether that is not a more memorable hour for a young man in which he first read the glorious *Phædrus*, than the one in which he communed with the solemn *Phædo*, or the solemn *Republic*. We only wish that Dr. Whewell had, in this dialogue, given us more of *direct translation*. Almost everyone will agree that if it is to have a second title, that which Dr. Whewell suggests, namely, "Of Love," is far better than the older one "Of the Beautiful": and there is much plausibility in the view taken,—that it was written when Plato, having settled down after his travels, and having repudiated oratory and public life, might have felt himself called to a vindication of his own claims, as a philosopher and critic, to a place in the literary world of Athens; and that for this season its discussions were permitted to mingle, or largely and almost strangely, literary and poetical with scientific and ethical elements.

The Land and The Book: or Biblical Illustrations drawn from the Manners and Customs, the Scenes and Scenery of the Holy Land. By W. M. THOMSON, D.D. London: T. Nelson and Sons.

THE reputation of this book is already much wider than its actual circulation: and never has a book on the Holy Land, for general and popular reading, rather than for the student, deserved more extensive distribution or higher praise. It is a book which—while, under the shaping influence of individual experience, and in its own delightful way, summarising the information that has been long accumulating respecting Syria and Palestine—really adds a large amount of new fact to our knowledge, and corrects and vivifies impressions that we now know to have been hitherto only partial and vague. It is impossible to read the book without intense interest, which sometimes deepens into lively emotion: and gradually one comes to understand and feel the truth of the author's strongly-worded statement:—"The Land where the Word-made-flesh dwelt with men is, and must ever be, an integral part of the Divine Revelation. Her testimony is essential to the chain of evidences, her aid invaluable to exposition. . . . In a word, Palestine is one vast tablet whereon God's messages to men have been drawn, and graven deep in living characters by the Great Publisher of glad tidings, to be seen and read of all; to the end of time. The Land and the Book—with reverence be it said—constitute the *Entire and all-perfect Text*, and should be studied together." Writing under this powerful conviction, Dr. Thomson is no mere antiquarian, or scholar, or sentimental traveller; but omits personal incidents and adventures, meditations and devotional reflections, narratives of missionary operations and other matter that we are accustomed to in similar works; that he may let the Holy Land appear in simple and truthful pictures, testifying to the accuracy of the contents, and explaining the historical and poetical allusions, of the Sacred Scriptures. Himself a dweller for five-and-twenty years in Palestine, he has seen again and again the places he describes, the human customs he portrays, and the natural features about which he has so much to tell. Such an observer has an advantage that is beyond estimation over the mere traveller, however well-prepared for travelling intelligently, and however keen-sighted for the things and beings around him. The true representation of the Holy Land, natural and social, depends largely on the atmosphere and bathing light of the picture; and only one who has become familiar with its every aspect, and has been himself steeped in the life of the country, can do justice to the *Book* in its relation to the *Land*, and to the *Land* as a veracious witness for the *Book*.

The "scenes and scenery" of the Bible have had as much

done for them, in various ways, by Robinson, and Porter, and Stanley, amongst moderns, as well as by the older writer whom we are perhaps too much disposed to forget. But even in this special department, Dr. Thomson has his peculiar merits; not merely as presenting the country to us in a different order and relation of places than that commonly taken by tourists; but, also, as having verified repeatedly his impressions, and corrected his opinions on disputed points, in the course of the journeys of a quarter of a century, in summer and winter, by midday and by night. What the eye of the visitor sees, and what the study of a resident only ascertains, he combines for the instruction and delight of his reader. And we here recall new and striking impressions made on us by passages on such old subjects as Beirut and Baalbec, Tyre and Sidon, the sources of the Jordan and the Lake of Galilee, the oaks and terebinths and Huleh lilies, the bitumen pit, the caves and ruins, and many more things that come in a strange crowd on the memory, about which one has read enough to feel well-informed, and then reads these pages to discover that they had not been adequately made known to us, and that there are passages of Scripture which are at once flooded with light by the more perfect knowledge Dr. Thomson has acquired.

But the unparalleled excellence and value of this work, is in its pictures of the *living manners and customs* of the East. Much has been written on this point which is now admitted to be "incorrect or superfluous": but the daily experiences and observations of nearly half a life-time, amongst a people almost as stationary as the hills of their native land, give us results full of minute information, and distinguished by the highest accuracy. It is here that we feel ourselves to be actually the companions and familiar friends of the author, who leads us to the shepherds' tent, the peasants' hut, the hermits' cave, the Bedouins' halting-place, the secluded family of the country, and the homes and shops of dwellers in the town, until the whole life of the Biblical ages—particularly of the times of our Lord—rises before us, a real thing, into the midst of which we can come with the human interest and sympathy that often is repressed by strange and unintelligible forms and modes of life. In this respect Dr. Thomson has done more than Bible-dictionaries or Pictorial Bibles, however excellent, can possibly do for the reader of Scripture: and his book is of unapproached worth in this particular kind of illustration of the Scripture text. With such general words of praise as these, we must leave a book that has given us unmixed pleasure and very large profit: and we commend it to every class of readers, with assured confidence that it will be prized and used as few books of the kind have been. It has woodcut and steel illustrations, not quite equal to its deserts,—but still truly illustrative: and its map contains all the latest geographical and topographical results. Its Indexes are perfect: and render all the contents usable in the readiest manner. This reprint, in short, is every way creditable and pleasing.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- The Old Chelsea Bun-House. By the Author of "Mary Powell." 2nd Edition.
 Blanche Lisle, and other Poems. By Cecil Home.
 The Sure Foundation. By W. C. Westlake.
 The Way of Life and other Poems. By Joshua Russell.
 Curiosities of Science. 2nd Series. By John Timbs, F.S.A.
 A Memoir of Wm. Guthrie. By Wm. Mitchell.
 About London. By J. Ewing Ritchie.
 A History of England under George III. By W. Mansey, M.P. Vol. 3.
 Secret Prayer. By Rev. C. Stanford.
 The Education of the Feelings. By Charles Bray. 3rd Edition.
 The Art of Letter-Writing. By J. R. Beard, D.D.
 Man's Restoration. By Wm. Brown, Jun.
 Farquhar Frankheart. A Tale, by the Author of "Orphan Upton," &c.
 Our Year: a Child's Book, in Prose and Verse. By the Author of "John Halifax."
 Glimpses of the Heaven that lies about us. By J. E. Poynting.
 British Controversialist. 1860.
 Christian Believing and Living. By F. D. Huntington, D.D.
 College Chapel Sermons. By Rev. W. G. Clark, M.A.
 The Baptists and Open Communion. A Discourse. By Rev. G. Gould.
 Wants of the Working Classes. By W. J. Marriott, B.A.
 May Exhibition. By Walter Thornbury.
 Phineas; or, Scripture Paramount.
 Geography of Palestine. By J. A. Meen.
 The Platonic Dialogues. By Professor Whewell. Vol. 2.
 The Carubbers Close Mission. By Jas. Gall, Jun.
 Chaucer's Canterbury Tale. By Rev. Geo. Gilliland.
 Conference on Missions at Liverpool.
 The Pilgrim Psalmist. By Rev. N. M. Michael, D.D.
 Revision of the Liturgy. Five Discourses. By C. J. Vaughan, D.D.
 Geological Gossip. By Professor Anstet, M.A., F.R.S.
 Congregational Pulpit. By Rev. J. G. Horton. Vol. 9.
 The Sources of the Nile. By C. T. Beke, Ph.D.
 Memoir of John Brown, D.D. By John Cairns, D.D.
 New Metrical Version of the Psalms.
 Sacramental Addresses, &c. By the late H. Belfrage, D.D.
 A Bible Dictionary. By Rev. I. A. Bastow.
 Old Truths and Modern Speculations. By James Robertson, D.D.
 Sermons. By Rev. J. A. James. Edited by his Son. Vol. 3.
 Poems. By Jos. Truman.
 Dr. Beard's Manual for the Self-Taught.
 The Denominational Reason Why.
 Routledge's Illustrated Natural History. Parts 15-16.
 Comprehensive History of England. Parts 19-30.
 Comprehensive History of India. Nos. 27-30.

Poetry.

SAINT BRANDAN.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Saint Brandan sails the Northern Main:
 The brotherhoods of saints are glad
 He greets them once, he calls again:
 So late!—such storms!—The saint is mad!

He heard across the howling sea
 Chime convent bells on wintry nights;
 He saw on spray-swept Hebrides
 Twinkling the moonatory lights:

But north, still north, Saint Brandan steered:
 And now no bells, no convents more:
 The hurdling Polar lights are near'd:
 The sea without a human shore.

At last—(it was the Christmas night;
 Stars shone after a day of storm)—
 He sees float near an iceberg white,
 And on it—Christ!—a living form!

That furtive mien—that scowling eye—
 Of hair that black and tufted fell—
 It is—Oh, where shall Brandan fly?
 The traitor Judas, out of Hell!

Falsed with terror, Brandan saw:
 The moon was bright, the iceberg near:
 He hears a voice sigh humbly, "Wait!"
 By high permission, I am here.

"One moment wait, thou holy Man!
 On earth my crime, my death, they know:
 My name is under all men's ban:
 Ah, tell them of my respite too!"

"Toll them, one blessed Christmas night—
 (It was the first after I came,
 Breathlessly self-murder, frenzied, wild,
 To rue my guilt in endless flame)—"

"I felt, as I in torment lay
 'Mid the souls plagu'd by Heavenly Power,
 An Angel touch mine arm, and say—
 'Go hence, and cool thyself an hour!'"

"Ah, whence this mercy, Lord? I said:
 The Leper recollect, said he,
 Who ask'd the passers-by for aid,
 In Joppa, and thy charity."

"Then I remember'd how I went,
 In Joppa, through the public street,
 One morn, when the sirocco spout
 Its storms of dust, with burning heat—"

"And in the street a Leper sat,
 Shivering with fever, naked, old:
 Sand rak'd his sores from heel to pate;
 The hot wind fever'd him sore-fold."

"He gazed upon me as I pass'd:
 And murmur'd 'Help me or I die!—
 To the poor wretch pay clock I cast,
 Saw him look sad, and hurried by.'"

"O Brandan! Think, what grace divine,
 What blessing must true goodness shower,
 When semblance of it faint, like mine,
 Hath such insalable power!"

"Well-fed, well-clothed, well-framed, I
 Did that chance act of good, that one;
 Then went my way to kill and lie—
 Forgot my deed as soon as done."

"That germ of kindness, 'till the womb
 Of Mercy caught, did not expire:
 Outlives my guilt, outlives my doom,
 And friends me in the pit of fire."

"Once every year, when carols wake,
 On earth, the Christmas night's repose,
 Arising from the Sinner's Lake,
 I journey to these healing shows."

"I stand with ice my burning breast,
 With silence balm my whirling brain,
 O Brandan! to this hour of rest,
 That Joppa leper's case was pain!"

Tears started to St. Brandan's eyes:
 He bow'd his head; he breathed a prayer.
 When he look'd up—tenantless lies
 The iceberg in the frosty air!

F. W. M. G.

Cleanings.

The Astronomer Royal and party landed from the Himalaya, at Bilbao, at noon on Monday, July 2. The recent operation on Mrs. Gore, the popular authoress, for the restoration of her sight, has not been successful. The playing of the bands in Regent's Park on Sundays has been resumed. Immense crowds of people are gathered by it. The Swiss who contended at Wimbledon have written a handsome letter of acknowledgment for the kindness and courtesy they received on all sides.

The Government have decided upon repairing the existing fortifications and erecting additional defences at the island of St. Helena, in order to make it as far as possible impregnable.

Mr. Hall, the Bow Street magistrate, has decided that volunteers in uniform, going to or returning from drill, may pass bridges toll free. He fined the toll-keeper of Waterloo Bridge for illegally exacting toll, and made him pay the costs of the summons.

THE SINAITIC BIBLICAL MANUSCRIPT.—The Sinaitic manuscript of the Bible is about to be published at St. Petersburg, under the care of Professor Tischendorf, and at the expense of the Emperor. The whole text will be printed in a type which shall most accurately represent the peculiarity of the writing. The Old Testament will be contained in two folio volumes; the New, together with the Epistle of Barnabas and the Shepherd of Hermas, in a third. To these three volumes will be added a fourth, containing a treatise on the history of the manuscript, and twenty photographs of portions of the original. The 300 copies, all that are to be printed of this sumptuous edition, are reserved for the Emperor, to be presented to those whom he de-

sires to honour. It is expected to be completed in 1862. A less costly edition will be published in the usual way, by F. A. Brockhaus, of Leipzig.

ANECDOTE OF GARIBALDI.—In the "Memoires de Garibaldi," written by Alexandre Dumas, and for some time past in course of publication in the *Siecle*, Garibaldi relates that so far back as 1833, when mate of a ship which was then at Marseilles, he saved from drowning a schoolboy named Rambaud, who, whilst playing in a barge in the port, had accidentally fallen into the water, and that he had to plunge three times before he rescued the lad. "As I had just before been condemned to death," said Garibaldi, "I had assumed the name of Pane, and it is probable that the person I saved never knew my real name." The *Siecle* now publishes a letter signed "J. Rambaud, 9, Rue de l'Ecluse, at the Batignolles," in which the writer says that it was he who was saved in 1833, and that it is "with great emotion and joy that he had learned the real name of him to whom he owed his life."

ST. SWITHIN'S DAY.—Sunday was St. Swithin's Day; and as it rained slightly in the course of the morning, we may expect, according to tradition, rain for forty consecutive days. The why and the wherefore are not very clear. In Mr. Douce's interleaved copy of "Brand's Popular Antiquities" there is a printed statement, seemingly cut out of a newspaper, which runs thus:—"In the year 865 St. Swithin, Bishop of Winchester, to which rank he was raised by King Ethelwulf, the Dane, dying, was canonised by the Pope. He was singular for his desire to be buried in the open churchyard, and not in the chancel of the minster, as was usual with other bishops, which request was complied with; but the monks, on his being canonised, taking it into their heads that it was disgraceful for the saint to lie in the open churchyard, resolved to remove his body into the choir, which was to have been done with solemn procession on the 15th of July. It rained, however, so violently on that day, and for forty days succeeding, that the monks set aside their design as heretical and blasphemous; and instead, they erected a chapel over his grave, at which many miracles are said to have been wrought."

BIRTHS.

GOWARD.—July 11, at Market Harborough, Mrs. Rowland Goward, of a daughter.

COLLIER.—July 11, at Downton, Wilts, Mrs. J. T. Collier, of a son.

SUTTON.—July 11, at the house of Robert Alsop, No. 36, Park-road, Stoke Newington, Nahnehawwequay (Catherine B. Sutton, wife of William Sutton, of Owen Sound, Lake Huron, Upper Canada), the Envoy of the Ojibway Indians, of a son.

MARTIN.—July 14, the wife of the Rev. Henry Martin, Roydon, of a son.

TWEDALE.—July 17, at Melton Mowbray, the wife of the Rev. J. Twedale, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SIMPSON-HAROLD.—July 4, at the Old Meeting House, Birmingham, by the Rev. Charles Clark, the Rev. Robert William Simpson, B.A., of Horsham, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the late Alfred Harold, Esq., of Birmingham.

WADE-HESELWOOD.—July 4, at Salem Chapel, York, by the Rev. J. Parsons, Mr. B. Wade, of Leeds, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Mr. Heselwood, Goodramgate, York.

HORROCKS-HILTON.—July 5, at Duke's-alley Chapel, Bolton, by the Rev. W. H. Davison, Mr. J. Horrocks to Miss S. Hilton, both of that town.

TILL-JOHNSTON.—July 5, at Oxford-place Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. Henry Hastings, Henry, youngest son of John Till, Esq., of Chapeltown, to Mary Matilda, third surviving daughter of Mr. Sandis Johnson, of Leeds.

LINNEY-MILNE.—July 6, at the Independent Chapel, Warwick, by the Rev. J. W. Percy, Mr. Robert Linney, of Warwick, to Miss Jesse Duncan Milne, of Cowes, Isle of Wight.

WATSON-HOLDEN.—July 7, at Bethel Chapel, Burnley, by the Rev. W. Bond, Mr. T. Watson, to Rose Hannah, daughter of Mr. S. Holden, both of Burnley.

HANSON-VEREY.—July 8, at Rusholme-road Independent Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. A. Thomson, Mr. William Hanson, of Devonshire-street, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, to Miss Frances Verey, of Hulme, late of Stockport.

WHITLEY-SANKEY.—July 10, at the Independent Chapel, Wellington, Shropshire, by the Rev. J. Maysey, Mr. Nathan Whitley, formerly of Leeds, to Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. W. Sankey, of Tipton, Staffordshire.

DIBB-THORNTON.—July 11, at St. Mary's, Islington, by the Rev. G. A. Bullif, M.A., Mr. Edward Dibb, late of Hull, to Mary Simmons, only daughter of the late Edward Thornton, Esq., of Canterbury, and formerly of Cheekwall.

MORETON-DUNLOP.—July 11, at London, the Hon. Reynolds Morton, brother to the Earl of Ducie, to Charlotte Constance, only daughter of the late Sir John Dunlop, Bart.

WILSON-WILSON.—July 11, at the Friends' Meeting House, Leeds, Charles William Dymond, of Bristol, civil engineer, to Mary Esther, eldest daughter of John Wilson, of Huddersfield.

WILSON-SWAIN.—July 11, at the Wicker Congregational Church, Sheffield, by the Rev. J. B. Paton, M.A., Mr. William Roch, Queen-street, to Miss Selina Towers, Lower Hanover-street.

HOOPER-ASHBY.—July 12, at the Friends' Meeting House, Basing, Edward Hooper, of Southampton, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Frederick Ashby, of Staines.

WOODHEAD-HIRST.—July 12, at Ramsden-street Chapel, Huddersfield, by the Rev. R. Skinner, Mr. J. D. Woodhead, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Hirst, Esq., of Brunsford, both of Huddersfield.

CORNISH-MAUNDER.—July 13, at the Baptist Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. J. Walcott, Mr. W. Cornish, son of the late Dr. Cornish, to Louisa, eldest daughter of E. Maunder, Esq., R.N.

MIDDLEDITCH-PEEK.—July 17, at the Baptist Meeting House, Soham, Cambridgeshire, by license, by the Rev. W. W. Cantlow, of Isleham, the Rev. C. J. Middleditch, Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Peek, Esq., Soham.

DEATHS.

JOHNSTON.—June 23, at the residence of her son, Mr. Thomas Johnston, of Hull, Sarah, relict of the late J. Johnston, aged 81 years. Mother of the Rev. J. Johnston, of Fremantle, Western Australia, and of Mrs. Legge, of Hong Kong.

GRIFFITHS.—July 4, at his residence, the Rev. S. Griffiths, of Horeb, Cardiganshire, aged seventy-seven years. He had been forty-two years a very faithful and efficient minister of the Congregational church, at Horeb.

EDMONDS.—July 5, at Cambridge, in the seventy-seventh year of his age, widely and deservedly respected, the Rev. E. C. Edmonds, M.A., for many years pastor of the Baptist Church, St. Andrew's-street, in that town.

STEVENS.—July 10, at his residence, No. 27, St. Mary's-road,

Canonbury-square, in his seventy-ninth year, William Stevens, Esq., thirty-five years a member of the Court of Common Council for, and twenty-three years deputy of, the Ward of Bishopsgate Within.

JERVIS.—July 10, at 2, Flounden-buildings, Temple, John Jervis, Esq., eldest son of the late Sir John Jervis, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

TOONE.—July 11, at Salisbury, full of faith and hope, John Toone, Esq., surgeon, aged seventy, who was for forty-six years a resident in that city.

SKINNER.—July 13, at Maidstone, Miss Skinner, only sister of the Rev. J. Skinner, Castle Cary, Somerset.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

On Monday the funds were firm, in consequence of purchases having been effected lately for investment, which have caused the rate for short loans on English Government securities to fall to 2 to 2½ per cent. Little business was done. The arrangements made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for raising the requisite supplies for the expedition to China appear to have given satisfaction, and at the Stock Exchange increased buoyancy is exhibited, the impression having previously existed that a loan would have to be negotiated. The rise has only amounted to ¼ per cent., but a much better feeling prevails. Consols are 93½ 93½ for money, and 93½ for account, buyers. The New Threes and Reduced are 93½ 93½. Exchequer-bills, par to 3s. prem. Indian New Loan, 104½ 104½; ditto, 5 per Cent. Enforced Paper, 97½ 97½; ditto, Debentures, 96½ 97; and ditto, Bonds, 6s. to 3s. dis. Bank Stock, 229 230½.

Money continues in active request, and full rates have to be paid for accommodation. There is an abundance of money on the Stock Exchange, and temporary advances have been negotiated during the last few days as low as 1½ to 2 per cent.

Foreign Securities are moderately active, and prices are firm.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been limited. Prices, however, are firm. Eastern Counties have advanced to 56½; Great Western to 71½; Lancashire and Yorkshire to 107½; North Western to 103½ to 103½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln, to 41½ 41½; Midlands to 119½ 120; North Eastern, Berwick, to 99½ 99½; and South Easterns to 85½ to 85½. The foreign lines remain dull, at about former quotations. Eastern of France realise 23½; Antwerp and Rotterdam, 4½; Bahia and San Francisco, 7½; and San Paulo, 1½. In the Colonial undertakings there has been little variation. Grand Trunk of Canada have improved to 28½; and Great Indian Peninsula to 97½.

Joint-Stock Bank and Miscellaneous Shares have shown less firmness. London Chartered of Australia are at 23; Oriental Bank, 43½; Union of Australia, 41½ 42, ex div.; and Union of London, 25½ 25½, ex div.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th of Vic., cap. 32, for the week ending on Wednesday, July 11, 1860.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT DEBT.	
Notes issued	£29,937,825	Government Debt	£11,015,160
		Other Securities	3,450,000
		Gold Bullion	15,463,835
		Silver Bullion	—
			£29,937,825

BANKING DEPARTMENT.		GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
Proprietors' Capital	£14,533,000	Government Securities	£9,714,574
Reserve	3,335,113	Other Securities	19,616,668
Public Deposits	4,120,050	Notes	8,033,980
Other Deposits	15,388,935	Gold & Silver Coin	709,955
Seven Day and other Bills	738,009		
	£38,135,107		£38,135,107

July 12, 1860. W. MILLER, Deputy Cashier

Friday, July 13, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.
ORCHARD, F. G., and CUNNINGTON, G. F., Brick-lane, Old-street, St. Luke's, rick cloth manufacturers, July 23, Aug. 28.
REWMAN, O., Martin's-lane, Cannon street, merchant, July 24, August 21.
PORTER, T., Beauvoir-place, King'sland, chairmaker, July 28, August 28.
WATSON, P., HAMMERSLEY, T., and HAMMERSLEY, F., silk manufacturers, July 26, August 16.
HARRIES, A. B., and HARRIES, W. A., Pembroke Dock, timber merchants, July 24, August 21.
ALEXANDER, J. A., Exeter, china dealer, July 26, August 30.
YOUNG, W. G., Bangor, brewer, July 24, August 14.
WINKS, J., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine merchant, July 19, August 15.
ROGERSON, J. T., Salford, cotton dealer, July 26, August 23.
LAMB, J., Pendleton, Lancashire, grocer, July 27, August 30.

Tuesday, July 17, 1860.

BANKRUPTS.
BEAD, F. B. J., Leadenhall-market, butcher, July 28, August 28.
COOPER, J., Newport, outfitter, July 27, August 28.
ARMSTRONG, J. W., Manchester, yarn agent, August 15 and 30.
KILBY, W., Church-end, Willesden, Middlesex, builder, July 28, August 29.
HOLGATE, G., Halifax, grocer, July 30, Aug. 27.
LEVY, L., late of Gravel-lane, City, merchant, July 28, August 28.
SULLIVAN, J. G., Blackman-street, Southwark, boot and shoe manufacturer, July 31, September 4.
EDMONDS, W. H., Wroughton, Wiltshire, horse dealer, July 31, September 4.

JAMES, G. F., Manchester, elastic web and smallware manufacturer, July 31, August 16.
JAMES, B., Brierley-hill, Staffordshire, carrier and shoemaker, July 27, August 17.
LE BATT, C., Exeter, messman, July 26, August 30.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT of a good housewife's duties used to be to see that some good POMADE was made for the use of the family once or twice a week, but recently that duty has been quite laid aside, as it has been found far more economical to purchase Churcher's Toilet Cream or Hovenden's Bear's Grease, as no other article is known that will impart such richness, fragrance, and softness to the hair. Those who have been unable to procure a good Hair Dye should not fail to ask for Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye (in the New York Original Packets). In fact, the best way is to apply to your Perfumer for a List of R. Hovenden's Proprietary Articles, or, if unable to obtain one there, it can be had free by post on application to R. Hovenden, 57, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C., or 5, Marlborough street, W.—N.B.—Proprietors of Hair-cutting Saloons and Vendors of Perfumery will save immensely by resorting to R. Hovenden's Wholesale Perfumery and Frizette Warehouses, as above.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—PHYSICAL STRENGTH.—For the proper development and nourishment of the human body it is essential that the functions of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels, be performed with order and regularity. Holloway's remedies readily ensure both. The powers of the stomach are greatly augmented, and good gastric juice secreted in abundance when this Ointment is diligently rubbed twice a day over the pit of the stomach. The Pills and Ointment enable it to extract all the good nutritive matter and to thoroughly digest most articles of diet. Holloway's preparations not only preserve the frame from wear and tear, but stimulate it to store up nervous energy, as necessary to vitality as the mainspring to a watch.

PREMATURE GREYNESS, weak or falling Hair, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, &c., are remedied with ease and certainty by Herring's Patent Magnetic Brushes and Combs. Their use is an absolute luxury. His newly invented Teazle Brushes for Cloth, Velvet, &c., are admirable; they not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner. The manufactory is 32, Basinghall-street. The Public are cautioned against Counterfeits.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 16.

The foreign supplies last week were wheat, 1,600 qrs from Cronstadt, 3,310 qrs Danzig, 1,735 qrs Pomerania and Mecklenburg, 540 qrs Hamburg, 678 qrs Sweden, 1,550 qrs Denmark, 540 qrs Holland, 157 qrs Galatz, Barley, 495 qrs Denmark, 2,168 Ibrail, 1,268 qrs Galatz, Oats, 16,883 qrs from Russia, 3,960 qrs Königsberg, 540 qrs Stettin, 380 qrs Hamburg, 7,936 qrs Sweden, 1,130 qrs Denmark, 1,456 Holland; Flour, 1,776 barrels from Philadelphia, 100 sacks from Denmark, 656 Hamburg, 400 sacks France. The supply of English wheat was small this morning, and found a better demand; superior qualities in some cases realised rather over last Monday's prices. Foreign held at extreme rates with more inquiry. Norfolk flour held for 1s advance and readier sale. Grinding Barley in good demand and 6d to 1s per qr dearer. Beans and peas fully 1s per qr higher than on Monday last, with a steady demand. Linseed and cakes firm and the turn higher.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red 54 to 55½		Dantzic	57 to 63
Ditto White	55 60	Königsberg, Red	54 60
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	58 62
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	58 62
Scotch	—	Danish and Holstein	58 58
Rye	34 36	East Friesland	52 51
Barley, English	28 34	Petersburg	50 56
Scotch	26 30	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	64 68	Polish Oats	53 56
Beans, mazagan	36 44	Marianopolis	54 58
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	40 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	54 62
Peas, White	40 42	Barley, Pomeranian	30 32
Grey	33 40	Königsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	30 32
Boilers	—	East Friesland	46 46
Tares (English new)	36 42	Egyptian	27 28
Foreign	—	Oats	23 29
Oats (English new)	23 27	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	37 40
Sack of 280 lbs	50 54	Pigeon	40 42
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	24 26
Baltic	50 53	Peas, White	40 43
Black Sea	50 53	Oats—	
Hempseed	30 31	Dutch	19 26
Canaryseed	60 64	Jahde	19 26
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	18 22
112lbs, English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	22 24
German	—	Swedish	21 23
French	—	Petersburg	31 32
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 190lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 12½ to 13½		New York	29 32
Rape Cakes, 4½ to 5½		Spanish, per sack	—
Rapeseed, 25½ to 26½		Carranseed, per cwt.	30 35

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9d; household ditto, 6½d to 8½d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, July 16.

There was a full average supply of foreign stock on offer here to-day. Sales progressed slowly, and prices had a drooping tendency. The general show of beasts was on the increase, and we observed a slight improvement in the condition of the stock. Prime Scots, crosses, &c., were in fair request at full prices. Otherwise the beef trade ruled heavy at 2½, per 8lbs less money. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire we received 2,000 Scots, crosses, &c.; from the North and other parts of England, 800 of various breeds; from Scotland, 41 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 35 oxen, &c. There was a considerable increase in the supply of sheep. Downs and half-breeds were in moderate request at previous rates. All other breeds were dull, and quite 2d per 8lbs lower than on this day so-nigh. We have to report a slow inquiry for lambs at from 5s 8d to 6s 8d per 8lbs, being lower rates. Calves were in moderate supply and fair request at full prices. There was very little business doing in pigs on former terms.

Per 8lbs, to sink the Offal.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 8 to 4 0	Pr. coarse woolled	4 10 to 5 2
Second quality	4 2 to 4 6	Prime Southdown	5 4 to 5 6
Prime large oxen	4 8 to 5 2	Lgo. coarse calves	4 6 to 5 0
Prime Scots, &c.	5 4 to 5 6	Prime small	5 2 to 5 6
Coarse inf. sheep	3 10 to 4 2	Large hogs	4 0 to 4 6
Second quality	4 4 to 4 8	Neatm. porkers	4 8 to 5 0

Lambs 5s 8d to 6s 8d. Suckling calves, 19s to 23s. Quarter-oldstore pigs, 23s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 16.

The markets are but moderately supplied with each kind of meat. Trade generally is inactive, yet prices rule high.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. s. d.
Inferior beef	3 10 to 4 2	Small pork	4 10 to 5 4
Middling ditto	4 4 to 4 6	Inf. mutton	4 2 to 4 4
Prime large do.	4 6 to 4 8	Middling ditto	4 6 to 4 8
Do. small do.	4 10 to 5 0	Prime ditto	5 0 to 5 4
Large pork	4 0 to 4 8	Veal	4 0 to 5 4

Lamb, 5s 2d to 6s 2d.

PRODUCE MARKET, MONDAY-EVENING, June 17.

TEA.—The market continues very inactive, the advice by the Overland Mail having effected no alteration in prices.

SUGAR.—There has been a steady inquiry for the better qualities, and quotations are well maintained. In the refined market full prices are current for dried goods.

CORNS.—Only a limited amount of business has been transacted in the private market, as rather large quantities are announced for public sale during the week.

RICE.—The dealings have been moderate, and the few parcels that have changed hands have been at former prices.

SALTSTICK.—There has been a moderate inquiry for the finer qualities at previous quotations, but other descriptions are neglected.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 16.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,615 firkins butter, and 1,689 bales bacon; and from foreign ports 13,798 casks butter and 1,093 bales bacon. In the Irish butter market the demand still continues of a limited character, the transactions being almost confined to small parcels for immediate consumption. Foreign sold well at late rates. The bacon market ruled flat, and the business transacted was at a decline of 1s to 2s per cwt both on Irish and Hamburg.

HOPS, Monday, July 16.—The reports received from the plantations this morning are much worse. The vintners generally have increased, and the slack bines have gone back. The trade is very brisk, and prices have advanced to the following quotations:—Mid and East Kent, 90s, 112s, 147s; Weald of Kent, 75s, 95s, 112s; Sussex, 75s, 92s, 98s.

WOOL, Monday, July 16.—Since our last report very little English wool has been on offer. The demand, however, has not been so active, nevertheless, prices continue firm. Accounts from the manufacturing districts state that stocks in dealers' hands are very limited for the time of year. Buyers here are waiting the result of the forthcoming public sales of colonial wool, which will commence on the 19th inst, and at which nearly or quite 90,000 bales will be offered.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c., Saturday, July 14.—Since our last report, the transactions in the flax market have been limited, yet prices, generally, are supported. Most kinds of hemp have realised previous rates, with a fair inquiry. Coir goods are still very dull, at a further decline in value of 5s. per ton. Jute supports previous rates.

POTATOES, DOMESTIC AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 16.—Increased supplies of both English and foreign potatoes have been on offer since our last, in excellent condition. A steady business is doing, at prices varying from 100s to 200s per ton. Last week's imports 1,441 baskets from Antwerp, 4,167 from Rotterdam, 19 from Hambro', 1,200 from Dunkirk, and 182 boxes from Oporto.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 14.—We have still to report heavy supplies of English pines, peaches, and nectarines. Plums, pears, and figs are now received from France. Grapes are plentiful, as are likewise cherries. Strawberries maintain good prices. Cob nuts realise 1s per lb. Gooseberries fetch 3d per quart. Peas in excellent condition are now abundant. New potatoes range from 6s to 8s per cwt. Some good mushrooms may be obtained. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Gardenias, Violets, Mignonette, Azaleas, Heaths, Kalosanthos, Camellias, Lily of the Valley, and Roses.

SEEDS, Monday, July 16.—The trade for seeds of all descriptions during the past week has been very quiet, and without business passing in anything, values remaining nominally the same. Carawayseed was without alteration this morning.

TALLOW, Monday, July 16.—There is only a moderate business doing in our market; nevertheless, prices continue to rule high. To-day P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 62s 9d, for the last three months 62s 6d per cwt. Rough fat 2s 9d per 5lbs.

	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Stock	Casks. 11870	Casks. 13710	Casks. 15402	Casks. 19594	Casks. 30767
Price of Yellow Candle ..	88s 0d to 88s 0d	88s 0d to 88s 0d	88s 0d to 88s 0d	88s 0d to 88s 0d	88s 0d to 88s 0d
Delivery last Week	3005	1788	2337	727	1680
Delivered last Week	15577	8967	7536	5983	11427
Arrived last Week	1795	589	2091	5551	1388
Delivered last Week	9737	9438	11454	13393	15100
Price of Town Tallow	64s 3d to 64s 3d	64s 3d to 64s 3d	64s 3d to 64s 3d	64s 3d to 64s 3d	64s 3d to 64s 3d

Advertisements.

FINISHING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, daughter of a minister, having finished the Education of her present Pupils, is desirous of meeting with ANOTHER ENGAGEMENT. She is competent to impart an English education, with French (acquired in Paris), German, Rudiments of Latin, Music, Drawing, and Flower Painting. Highest references will be given.

Address, Delia, to the care of Mr. Unwin, Graham Press, Bucklebury, London.

CARROW-HILL HOUSE, BRACONDALE, NORWICH.

Miss C. MARSTON RECEIVES a limited number of YOUNG LADIES, who have the advantage of a private Education, with the comforts and social intercourse of Home.

Great attention given to the promotion of health, whilst the moral and mental culture is sedulously attended to. The best teachers engaged for music, singing, German, and deportment. A resident French lady for the French language.

Terms on application, with full particulars. Also names of referees, chiefly parents of young ladies who have been pupils.

The DUTIES of the Establishment COMMENCE MONDAY, JULY 30, 1860.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES—Money Lent on Personal Security, Leases, &c.

SUMS from 10l. to 500l. ADVANCED two or three days after application, for two years, one year, or six months (repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments); and good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY: Offices 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till Six.

Forms of application and prospectus (gratis) on receipt of a stamped envelope.

H. FLEAR, Manager.

LEAP-YEAR.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new BOUQUET for the Season 1860.

"In leap-year they have power to choose, The men no charter to refuse."—Chaucer.

This and a thousand others for choice, in bottles 2s. 6d. each 2, NEW BOND-STREET, W. [Copyright.]

ECONOMY in PROVISIONS.

Pickled Tongues, 7d. per lb.; good Hams, for family use, 7d. per lb.—GEORGE OSBORNE takes this opportunity of introducing these economical and useful articles of consumption to the notice of his kind patrons, as through the general dearthness of provisions a great saving is effected by the purchase, and good quality is also guaranteed.

OSBORNE'S CHEESE WAREHOUSE, OSBORNE-HOUSE, 30, Ludgate-hill, near St. Paul's, E.C.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement of female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 148, Holborn-bars, and 96, Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom in cases, 3s. 6d. 5s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority as an economical article for perfuming, beautifying, and enriching the hair. Price, in jars, 1s.; in bottles, for exportation, 1s. 6d.; and in large stoppered bottles, for families, 6s. Hovenden's Extract of Rosemary is a most healthy wash for the hair, and is delightful to use in warm weather—price 1s. and 2s. 6d. per bottle. Sold by Hairdressers; and R. Hovenden, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W., and 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury, E.C.

N.B.—R. H. has accepted the agency for Diquemar's Melanogene, the best French Hair Dye, price 6s. and 10s. 6d. R. H. is a Wholesale Dealer in all goods used and sold by Hairdressers.

UNPRECEDENTED IN SUCCESS!

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL Possesses extraordinary PROPERTIES for PROMOTING the GROWTH, RESTORING, IMPROVING, and BEAUTIFYING the HUMAN HAIR.

It prevents hair from falling off or turning grey—strengthens weak hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff—and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Its operation in cases of baldness is peculiarly active; and in the growth of Whiskers, the Beard, and Mustachios, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For children it is especially recommended, as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. Its invaluable properties have obtained the Patronage of Royalty and the Aristocracy throughout Europe; while its introduction into the Nursery of Royalty, and the numerous Testimonials constantly received of its efficacy, afford the best and surest proofs of its merits.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d., and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the wrapper of each bottle are the words—ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, &c.

in white letters, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in Red Ink. Sold at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

RIMMEL'S LOTION for the SKIN is prepared of two sorts—No. 1, preservative, and No. 2, curative. No 1 beautifies the complexion. No 2 removes pimples, eruptions, tan, freckles, sunburns, and all cutaneous imperfections. Price per bottle, 1/2 pint, 2s. 9d.; 1/4 pint, 4s. 6d.; 1/2 pint, 8s. 6d. Sold by all perfumers and chemists, E. Rimmel, 96, Strand; 24, Cornhill; and Crystal Palace.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH

Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box. This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

A BRITISH REMEDY FOR A BRITISH MALADY.

DR. TWEEDALE'S HOP PILLS (containing the quintessence of the finest hops) have proved to be the greatest discovery of the age, as a perfect annihilator of the monster Indigestion. Their action on the human system is gradually and mildly to expel from it all undigested accumulations and impurities; and then, when taken freely, so to saturate it with the antiseptic and tonic properties peculiar to the hop plant, as to astonish the patient by his immunity from his old enemy.

Prepared by F. A. Richardson, Chemist, 8, Stamford-terrace, Church-street, Camberwell, and sold by all dealers in patent medicines. Price 1s. 1/2d. and 2s. 9d. per box. London Agents: Messrs. F. Newbery and Sons, 45, St. Paul's-churchyard; and Mr. J. Sanger, 150, Oxford-street.

Post free for Two Stamps.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY of an entirely NEW THEORY of CURING DISEASE, being the recorded experience of thirty years' special practice in Great Britain, France, and America—with evidence of the actual effects of the latest Scientific Discoveries, denominated NEW LOCAL REMEDIES, with the adjuncts of Constitutional Treatment not yet generally known, even by the medical faculty of the British Empire, but which have been recently introduced into England. Sent free on receipt of two stamps to defray postage, &c., by W. HILL, Esq., M.A., No. 27, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London, W.C.—Daily consultations from Eleven till Two, and Six to Eight Evening.

Just published, the 140th Thousand, price 1s., post free from the Author.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY—the Cause and

Cure of Premature Decline, with Plain Directions for Restoration to Health and Vigour, being a Medical Essay on Nervousness, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, &c., their Prevention and Cure. The result of twenty-five years' successful practice. By Dr. J. L. CURRIE, No. 15, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, London. Consultations from Ten to Three and Six to Eight.

"The author has conferred a great boon by publishing this little work, which points out the source of decline in youth, or more frequently premature old age."—Daily Telegraph, March 27, 1860.

TRY SANDS' PERFECT FITTING GARMENTS, the cheapest and best in London.

Sands, Tailor, 17, Holborn-hill, opposite Farnival's Inn.

KEEP YOUR PREMISES FREE FROM MICE AND SPARROWS.

BARBER'S POISONED WHEAT kills Mice and Sparrows on the Spot. In 1d., 2d., 4d., and 8d. Packets, with directions and testimonials. No risk nor danger in laying this Wheat about. From a single packet hundreds of mice and sparrows are found dead.

Agents: Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., Bow-churchyard; B. Yates and Co., 25, Budge-row, London; and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c., throughout the United Kingdom.

Barber's Poisoned Wheat Works, Ipswich (removed from Eye, Suffolk).

NOTICE.—BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Is pronounced by Connoisseurs to be a most agreeable addition to every variety of dish.

* * See the names of LEA and PERRINS upon every Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Sold by Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell, London; and by Dealers in Sauces generally.

Sole Manufacturers—

LEA AND PERRINS, WORCESTER.

A FRIENDLY BIT OF CHIT-CHAT

Between Mrs. Scrubwell and Mrs. Thrifty, about

HARPER TWELVETREES' SOAP POWDER.

SCRUBWELL. But do you mean to say that you have washed all that lot of clothes before breakfast this morning?

THRIFTY. Oh, yes, it's easy enough now to get rid of all the soap-dash, steam, and dribbling slops on a washing day in good time. I can always make quick work of my washing by using "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder," and it makes the clothes beautifully clean and white, too, I assure you. I merely buy them twenty minutes, and hang them up to dry. I have never used anything equal to it, and I have tried all sorts of things in my time. In fact, one reason why I like "Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder" over other Washing Powders is, because it is soft and nice for the hands, and makes such a fine nice lather. Besides, I never rub our clothes, and you know how black my Jim's shirts get at the Foundry.

Patentee:—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Three Mills-lane, Bromley-by-Bow, London. Sold by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT DESTROYING POWDER.

THIS POWDER is QUITE HARMLESS

TO ANIMAL LIFE, but is unrivalled in destroying Fleas, Bugs, Emmets, Flies, Cockroaches, Beetles, Gnats, Mosquitoes, Moths in Furs, and every other species of Insects in all stages of metamorphosis.

Sportmen will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying Fleas in their Dogs, as also Ladies for their Pet Dogs, and sprinkled about the nests of Poultry, it will be found extremely efficacious in exterminating those insects with which they are usually infested. It is perfectly harmless in its nature, and may be applied without any apprehension, as it has no qualities deleterious to animal life.

Sold in Packets, 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or post free for Fourteen, or treble size for Thirty-six Postage Stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, E.C.

Take notice each genuine packet bears the above name and address.

Sold retail by all Chemists.

BUTLER'S TASTELESS SEIDLITZ POWDER.

In One Bottle, price 2s. 6d., enclosed in a Case, with Spoon and Measure.

This useful APERIENT PREPARATION, besides forming an equally efficient and far more agreeable Draught than that produced with the common Seidlitz Powders, is made in much less time, and without trouble. To allay Fever, or Thirst, a teaspoonful, in water, forms a most refreshing saline draught. It will keep in any climate, and is not injured by the longest sea voyage or land journey.

Prepared by BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's, London.

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

BUTLER'S TOUS-LES-MOIS.

Long trial of the merits of this article (which is prepared from the pith of the root of the CANNA COCCINEA, and called TOUS-LES-MOIS by the French on account of the plant flowering monthly) has fully established its superiority to Arrowroot, Sage, Tapioca, Rice or any other amylaceous substance. These and most other dietetic articles are liable to generate acid in the stomach, but it has been satisfactorily determined that this is not the case with TOUS-LES-MOIS. It affords a light and nutritive diet for Invalids, Infants, and Children, and as such is sanctioned by Drs. Johnson, Ryan, and Waterson, and many others of the medical faculty.

Ask for "BUTLER'S" TOUS-LES-MOIS, and observe the address. Attention to this caution is necessary, as Potato Flour is frequently sold for it, on account of its cheapness and similarity of appearance; on this account TOUS-LES-MOIS should never be procured in a loose state.

Imported and sold only in 1s. 3d. and 2s. 6d. packets, and 7s. 6d. tins.

BUTLER and CRISPE (late Butler and Harding), Chemists, 4, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's, London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILE, and INDIGESTION CURED WITHOUT MERCURY.

There are only TWO MEDICINES KNOWN which really act upon the Liver; one is Mercury in the form of Blue Pill or Calomel; the other is Dandelion. But if the Public knew the thousands of people whose constitutions have been broken down by Mercury, Calomel, or Blue Pill, they would be persuaded to take no other Aperient than

DR. KING'S DANDELION AND QUININE LIVES PILLS,

which act gently and very efficaciously upon the liver, liberate bile, disperse wind, and strengthen the whole frame. They are prepared from the Prescription of a Physician of seventy years standing, and are not like a Quack Medicine by unskilful men. There is no fear of cold as with all other Bileous Pills. They are the best remedy for bile, indigestion, and torpid liver, wind, costiveness, piles, sickness, fainting, distension of the stomach, furred tongue, unpleasant taste of mouth, noises and giddiness in the head, fluttering of the heart, and nervous debility.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1/2d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., for Dr. King, at 10, Hungerford-street, London.

Agents—Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler, 4, St. Paul's-churchyard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Mannay, Oxford-street; and all Medicine Vendors.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheaton, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is
THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
**NEWLY-INVENTED APPLICATION OF
PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER** in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.

MR. EPHRAIM MOSELY,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
9 LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE,
SOLE INVENTOR AND PATENTEE.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY-PREPARED INDIA-RUBBER, in lieu of the gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features:—

All sharp edges are avoided; no spring wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly-increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity hitherto wholly unattainable; and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, are secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums.

The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically-prepared India-rubber, and, as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may be retained in the month, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation.

Tooth filled with gold, and Mr. Ephraim Mosely's Enamel Cement, the only stopping that will not become discoloured, particularly recommended for front teeth.

9, GROSVENOR-STREET (W.), LONDON;
14, GAY-STREET, BATH; and
10, ELDON-SQUARE, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

YOUTH, BEAUTY, and ARTICULATION

—Mr. EDWARD DAVIESON, for many years Dentist to the Court of Spain, begs to inform the British public that he has taken up his permanent residence at 443, West Strand, adjoining the Electric Telegraph Office, where he is prepared to supply ARTIFICIAL TEETH, of a manufacture superior in beauty and durability to any known in this country, at 10s. per Tooth, which price can only be exceeded by expensive mountings. Among the wonderful discoveries he made during his residence in the South of Europe, none exceeds the Liquid Enamel, which not only imparts a pearly whiteness to Natural and Artificial Teeth, but renders them impossible to discolour or decay. Sold, with full directions for use, at 10s. 6d. per case. It is also used, in a highly condensed form, for stopping decayed Teeth, and is invaluable for those who have decay in their front Teeth. Mr. Edward Davison has to announce that the "Fleur de l'Age," or Bloom of Youth, that will add youth and beauty to any complexion, is now ready.

Sold in cases, price 11s., 22s., and four quantities in one for 33s. Attendance daily, from ten till six.

A BOON TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES of a MEDICAL BOOK for gratuitous circulation. HENRY SMITH, Doctor of Medicine of the Royal University of Bonn, &c., who has devoted fifteen years to the study and treatment of Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, and Indigestion, will send free, for the benefit of Nervous Sufferers, a copy of the NEW MEDICAL GUIDE, containing his highly successful mode of treatment. Post free to any address on receipt of a stamped directed envelope.

Address, Dr. H. Smith, 8, Burton-crescent, Tavistock-square, London, W.

PRICHARD'S AROMATIC STEEL PILLS,

an acknowledged Specific for Nervous and General Debility.—Of all the medicines wherewith the Materia Medica abounds, none is so extensively useful and possessed of so many valuable properties as steel. The effects of this preparation, when combined with proper auxiliaries, are truly wonderful, diffusing their invigorating powers to the whole habit, communicating a restorative action to every portion of the system, and being absorbed by the blood, and forming one of its constituents by intimate union, and circulating through its vessels, no part of the body can escape its influence.

Prepared by W. Prichard, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London. In boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Sent free by post. To be had of all medicine vendors.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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